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## DEMOCRATS IGNORE LEADERS AND MAKE TREATY PROPOSAL

Compromise Plan Submitted to the Republican Friends of Ratification in the Senate—Bryan Influence Is Intimated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A definite proposal, designed as a base for an agreement on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant, was submitted yesterday to the Republican friends of ratification by a group of Democrats who apparently took the initiative without consulting the leaders of the party in the Senate.

Report had it that about 40 Democrats were back of the proposal for the compromise plan, which was placed in the hands of the Republican mild reservation senators early yesterday. This was the first specific proposal from the Administration side that had the backing of a group sufficiently large to merit serious consideration. That the move for a compromise with the opposition on a basis of strong reservations should be launched on the eve of the expected pronouncement from the White House came as a considerable surprise, and the intimation was inescapable that it was intended as a warning to those higher up that a large number of Democrats are ready on reasonable terms to get from under responsibility for the Senate deadlock.

### Significance of Tuesday's Action

The fact that rank and file Democrats acted without consulting their leaders in the Senate gave the maneuver added significance. So far as could be learned, neither Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader, nor Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, was consulted by the group who made overtures to the "moderate" Republicans.

Senator Hitchcock most certainly would do nothing in the meantime. In the past few months he has done his best to put himself right with the Administration, and he atoned for his attacks on the conduct of military affairs by his staunch support of the President in his fight for the Treaty. The Nebraska Senator is in the field for the Democratic nomination.

Senator Hitchcock is expected to support Mr. Wilson in whatever stand the latter may take on the Treaty, even if he should attempt to throw the whole matter into the national campaign.

On the other hand, another Nebraskaan, William Jennings Bryan, has already intimated his strong disapproval of any such procedure. It was whispered at the Capitol yesterday that Mr. Bryan's influence had been at work there and that he was probably behind the proposal submitted to Republicans as the basis of a compromise.

Should President Wilson, as has been intimated in some quarters, issue another ultimatum and demand the ratification of the Treaty without the crossing of a "Y" or the dotting of an "I," the demand would be the acid test not only of the leadership of the party but its solidarity. That this would lead to an almost immediate cleavage is almost inevitable, but his friends hope President Wilson will not follow this course whatever his advice to adherents may be.

### The Compromise Plan

After the Democrats had submitted their proposal yesterday an informal committee was appointed to take charge of the negotiations for a compromise with the Republican "moderates." The committee consists of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia. The reservations proposed were discussed in detail by the Republican advocates of ratification, who, however, after an examination of them asserted that the Democrats asked for modifications of the Lodge program which took too much away from the "irreducible minimum."

The compromise plan proposed was based on the Lodge reservations, with the following changes:

1. Eliminate from the preamble the provision requiring the written acceptance of the reservations by three of the major allied and associated powers.
2. Insert the phrase, "by its military or naval forces," in the Article X reservation. That would make it read that the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of any nation, by the use of its military or naval force, unless Congress shall so determine. The Republicans will demand that the existence of any obligation whatever will be denied.
3. Eliminate commerce, coastwise traffic and the suppression of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs from the list of domestic questions declared to be outside the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.
4. Strike out the provision of the Monroe Doctrine reservation declaring that the United States shall have the sole power to interpret the doctrine.
5. The Lodge reservations concerning the appointment of representatives by the various commissions and bureaus created in the Treaty would be eliminated altogether. The Democrats contended that these are questions for Congress to pass upon.
6. Elimination of mention of China

and Japan from the fishing reservation, making it read simply that the United States withholds its assent to the Shantung settlement.

7. Change the reservation of the Labor sections, to make it read that instead of having the United States withhold its assent to those sections, the United States assumes no obligations under them.

8. The wording of the reservation on the equality of the voting power of the United States and the British Empire is changed to tone down the reservation.

9. The withdrawal reservation is changed so as to provide that a joint resolution of Congress that would have to be approved by the President, instead of a concurrent resolution that would not require the President's signature, would remove the United States from the League of Nations.

The compromise proposals, however, were offered merely as the groundwork of negotiations and many changes may be made in them before a final draft is published.

## FORTRESS TOWN OF DVINSK CAPTURED

Polish and Lettish Troops Make Important Gains on Western Bank of Dvina—Bolsheviks, However, Threatening Odessa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Polish Army, acting in conjunction with the Lettish forces, has captured the fortress town of Dvinsk on the western bank of the Dvina, according to the latest information. Dvinsk is strategically a town of great importance from its position on the river and on the Petrograd-Warsaw Railway, and it is also important economically. In the Kiev region the Poles have occupied Proskurov, Podolia, and Staro Konstantynov in Volhynia which have been evacuated by General Denikin's forces.

Reports indicate the possibility of the Poles advancing as the Russians withdrew, so as to prevent Bolshevik occupation. Meantime the Bolshevik left wing is pushing forward toward Caucasasia. The Caucasian forces defeated at Tzaritsin are retreating southwest along the railway to Ekaterinodar and the Black Sea. The pursuing Bolsheviks have been trying to hold them, apparently, meantime, with some success, while other Bolshevik forces, north of the Don, are pushing southward toward the railway with a view to cutting off their retreat.

In all this region every line of communication is choked with refugees fleeing toward the coast. Meantime the Russian commander at Odessa has declared that the town will be defended against the Bolsheviks at all costs, and this has to some extent quieted public alarm there. Should the Bolsheviks seriously menace the city, the civil population will be evacuated by sea. The only relief in the situation from the anti-Bolshevik standpoint, at present, is the failure of the Bolsheviks to reach the Sea of Azov in the Taganrog region, where for the time being they are held up.

### Protest Against Koltchak Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—According to a Vladivostok message, the Socialists there have organized a serious strike as a protest against the continued executions carried out by the Koltchak Government and are demanding a more democratic government on Socialist lines. It is also stated that the Czech Government's official representatives attached to Admiral Koltchak's headquarters against the alleged barbarous methods of Admiral Koltchak's forces. The protest states that the Czechs see no way out of the situation save their immediate repatriation or freedom to act so that they can prevent crimes from whatever source they may come. The message states that the Czech protest expresses the sentiments which prevail throughout Siberia and which have much to do with Admiral Koltchak's unpopularity and military failure, which latter is the result of his army's refusal to fight for him.

### Koltchak Resignation Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message states that according to an Odessa communication, Admiral Koltchak has resigned his post, as has also General Lukomsky, the chairman of General Denikin's special council. Another Moscow wireless message announces that the Bolshevik Commissar for Foreign Affairs has proposed to Georgia and Azerbaijan by wireless to initiate joint operations against General Denikin.

### Bolshevik Arrest Revolutionaries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—An intercepted Bolshevik wireless message quotes from the "Izvestia" details concerning the recent arrests in Soviet Russia among the Right social revolutionaries who are stated to have plotted the overthrow of the Soviet Government, and to have communicated with bands and counter-revolutionaries who have been destroying the railways in the Red army's rear. Alekseev, Agafonov and Ratner are amongst those arrested.

## ECONOMIES URGED TO REDUCE COSTS

Republican Leader in House of Representatives Says Government Must Reduce Appropriations if Public Is to Get Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If the cost of living is to be reduced, the government must keep down expenditures, said F. W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and majority leader in the House, yesterday. In considering the first of the regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, Mr. Mondell said that it was advisable to discuss the general policy of appropriations for which provision was about to be made.

He had previously discussed the question of appropriations from the standpoint of available revenue, asserting that there was a balance of estimated obligations and expenditures, amounting to about \$3,000,000,000.

"But this does not state the entire case," he said. "It simply deals with the financial—the Treasury—view of the matter. It is our duty also to consider the matter of government expenditure from the standpoint of its effect on the paramount problem of the day—the high and advancing cost of living."

### Halt Must Be Called

"We have, as legislators, tried to do what we could to reduce living costs by strengthening and extending the arm of the federal government for that purpose with legislation and appropriations. But all that we have done, and all that we can hope to do in solving this problem, will be nullified if we embark upon a program of liberal federal expenditure; if we meet every demand, or any considerable portion of the demands, for increased compensation, for increased and extended federal activities."

Mr. Mondell quoted approvingly the statement recently made by the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject to the effect that "government expenditure is the most vital fundamental factor in increasing the cost of living."

"What increases the general cost of living imposes an indirect tax on the whole people of the United States, which, in the nature of things, bears more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, and upon the needy than upon the poor. Measures for governmental expenditures for the benefit of a portion of the community at the expense of the whole by adding to the cost of living, and to add to the burden it imposes on the community as a whole, will only aggravate evils which the sentimental supporters of those measures think to mitigate, and the burdens thus imposed invariably fall most heavily upon those least able to bear them."

"No stronger case than this can be made," said Mr. Mondell, "and I quote it to emphasize the importance of keeping down federal expenditures, not only because it is necessary to do so in order to keep our outlay within our income and to maintain a sound condition of the Treasury, but even more from the standpoint of its effect upon what is the paramount evil of the time—the mounting cost of commodities."

### Economies Advised

Mr. Mondell said that while the early adoption of the budget system was anticipated, it was not necessary to wait to practice the economies the budget is supposed to promote. He asserted that Congress proposed to cut off a billion or more from the estimates, "but what profit shall it be if we do this and then proceed to meet every demand for new projects and enterprises; for extensions and en-

largements of federal activities; for the continuation of unnecessary activities now being carried on; for increase in salary, pay, and compensation to those in military and civil establishments of the government?" he demanded.

The Republican leader said he sympathized with many of the meritorious projects which entailed increased expenditures, but that every such project should be submitted to the one test—is it imperative?

"The President of the Federal Reserve Board, in a statement made the other day, called attention to the effect that increasing compensation had upon the cost of commodities, and expressed the opinion that increasing compensation had been the most potent factor in the constant increase of living costs and had defeated the very purpose of the increases," declared Mr. Mondell. "The President, a short time since, in connection with certain demands for increased wages, called attention to the vicious circle which had developed under which increase of compensation had lost the value through a corresponding or even greater increase in living costs."

### Reasons for Conservatism

"Even were we in a position to do with a liberal hand all that is asked of us, should we indulge in liberality at a time when men best qualified to judge call our attention to the fact that every dollar we add to the present unavoidable enormous total of federal expenditure increases the prices of commodities, reduces the purchasing power of wages, and delays the coming of the day when we may hope for a normal adjustment of income and outlay?"

"There are at least three compelling reasons why we must economize. First, we cannot do otherwise without doing violence to a budget policy which, as members of the House, we have approved; second, we cannot follow any other course without nullifying all of our professions and our efforts to reduce the high cost of living; third, we must follow this course or we face a deficit at least three times as great as our yearly total of expenditures prior to the beginning of the world war."

### Railway Workers Buy Factories

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DETROIT, Michigan.—A campaign against the high cost of living was started by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railway Shop Laborers yesterday with announcement of purchase of several factories, the output of which will be sold at "greatly reduced prices" to union members. These various deals represent an output of \$1,000,000 and mark the first step of a campaign authorized by delegates at the recent brotherhood national convention here for beating down the high cost of living, officials said.

## DRY LAW EFFECTIVE AFTER JANUARY 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Many inquiries have been received by the Internal Revenue Bureau, and especially by John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, as to the exact time at which the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution will become effective. It has generally been accepted that the country will be on a prohibition basis at the beginning of January 16, but Mr. Kramer said yesterday that dealers are being allowed until midnight of that date to get rid of their stocks. All exporters of liquors have been notified that they must have their goods on the way and out of the country by midnight of the sixteenth.

### HUNGARIAN DELEGATES' PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Hungarian delegation is expected in Paris tomorrow.

## ELECTION RETURNS FROM NEW ZEALAND

Reform Party, Headed by Premier, Secures 48 Seats in Parliament—Liquor Referendum Results—Australian Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Saturday).—Incomplete returns from the recent New Zealand parliamentary elections indicate that the Reform Party secured 48 seats, the Liberal Party 19, the Labor Party 11, and the Independents 2. Similar returns from the liquor referendum indicate that the prohibition vote is about 2000 behind that cast for the other liquor issues.

The general election took place during the middle of December, with the licensing poll on the same date. It was the first general election that New Zealand had experienced since the end of 1914, this being due to the fact that the Parliament, which was elected in that year and which would have been dissolved in normal circumstances in 1917, remained in office for two years after that date, owing to the war and the temporary association of the two chief parties in a national government, which has itself since been dissolved.

The parties in the field were Reform (former Conservative), Liberal and Labor. The Reformers headed by W. P. Massey, who has been Prime Minister since 1912, had been in office. The Liberals, headed by Sir Joseph Ward, constituted the Opposition. The Labor Party, which had only five representatives in the last Parliament, aspired to become the Opposition and tried to insist that Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, having worked together in the national government during the war, ought to remain political allies.

### Program of the Parties

Both the old parties wanted expansion and development, increased production, effective repatriation of the soldiers, industrial peace, railway and road construction, more and better homes for the people and sober finance, though the Liberals, true to tradition, were rather more radical than their Reform opponents. The differences, however, were of degree rather than of fundamentals, and it is noteworthy that, while each party drew attention to the enormous burden of war debt and considered in a general way that national economy was desirable, neither party proposed any real retrenchment, the thought common to Reformers and Liberals seeming to be that New Zealand must pay war costs out of profits and not out of savings.

The policy of the Labor Party was not to be defined in a word. The organized workers of New Zealand have an industrial federation and a political federation, the federations of Labor and the Labor Party, respectively, and the leaders have been careful to insist that the two groups are distinct and independent, although it has been obvious enough that they are actually interlocked. Their executive personnel is interchangeable.

### Labor Party's Platform

The political group stands for the ordinary socialist objective—the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Its platform is very advanced, though apparently the only disquieting thing about the Labor Party has been a possible taint of Bolshevism among the men at its head. How far this has spread among the rank and file is a question that is interesting many New Zealand people today. The indications are that it has not spread very far.

The issues that were placed before the electors in the referendum on the liquor question were three: (1) Continuance of the liquor trade on the existing basis; (2) state purchase and control of the liquor trade; (3) national prohibition without compensation.

The plan followed was that if any single issue obtained a majority of the votes cast, that is, if it beat the other two issues put together, it would be carried; but if no issue obtained an absolute majority, continuance would be deemed to be carried. The elector was allowed to vote for one issue only and the vote was to be national, no local option issue being submitted.

### Possible Contingencies

If national prohibition should prove to be carried, it will come into operation on June 30, 1920. The existing law provides that if prohibition is adopted, there shall be no further licensing polls. It will then be unlawful for any person to have in his possession for purpose of sale, or to import or manufacture any description of intoxicating liquor, though the government may provide by regulation for the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor for certain specified purposes exclusively.

If state control is carried, it will come into force at a date to be fixed by proclamation, not later than one year after the declaration of the poll. The purchase price to be paid to brewers, publicans, saloon keepers, and others connected with the liquor trade is to be assessed by assessment courts, but the total amount of compensation paid is not to exceed £10,000,000. If the amounts awarded by the courts exceed this sum in the aggregate, they are to be reduced proportionately. During the operation of state control, licensing polls will continue to be taken on the question of

national prohibition, and of restoration in districts that are already under local prohibition as a result of polls taken in past years.

### Prohibitionists' Strong Fight

If continuance is carried, licensing polls will continue to be taken at intervals of three years on the three issues now being submitted to the people and on the same conditions. The prohibitionists have made a strong fight, but they have realized the handicap under which they were placed. They accepted it, however, as the price of the special licensing poll taken earlier in the year, when the votes of the soldiers serving abroad prevented national prohibition being carried.

If continuance is "deemed to be carried," however, as the result of no single issue gaining an absolute majority, the prohibitionists will ask the new Parliament for an amendment of the law. They will demand a voting system that will insure a definite majority verdict one way or the other.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Saturday).—Incomplete returns from the recent elections show that in the Senate the Nationalists obtained a considerable majority, while in the House of Representatives the Nationalists received 36 seats, the Labor Party 26, and the Farmers 13.

## RESTRICTION OF CREDITS ADVISED

Governor of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States Warns of Tendency to Finance Non-Essential Enterprises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reviewing financial conditions in the United States at the close of the war, W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said to representatives of clearing houses from various parts of the country, in conference here yesterday:

"The board and the Federal Reserve banks recognized, early in the year 1919, certain dangerous tendencies toward which we were drifting, and the board issued repeated warnings that unnecessary credits in excessive amounts should be checked. But these warnings had only a temporary effect, and as the year progressed it became evident that dangerous tendencies had developed into dangerous conditions."

"Action was finally taken and a halt called. The Federal Reserve Board was subject to some criticism, but I believe that even some who were severe critics last November recognize now that the corrective applied was necessary and salutary."

"There is no question the credit structure of this country is expanded," said Mr. Harding. "Such a condition is inevitable. Non-essential loans should be discouraged, and the reduction of facilities of the Federal Reserve banks ought not to be used for the sake of profits. They should be kept in a liquid condition, ready to respond to unexpected emergency and seasonal requirements, able to furnish the country with a sound and elastic currency."

Mr. Harding issued the warning that it is probably going to be necessary to raise rates, and that the board would not be hampered in its approval of discount rates for federal reserve banks by any arrangement made by banks or any association of banks to rates of interest which are made dependent on federal reserve bank discounts. He said that the board was exceedingly anxious that there should be no scramble for deposits. Depositors should not be educated to believe that their bank is an investment. High interest rates for deposit promote unsound banking.

The bankers adopted a resolution at the close of their conference requesting that the Federal Reserve Board invite the clearing houses in each federal reserve city to select three representatives to attend a meeting to be held in Chicago on January 23, to consider the question of interest on balances in order that a satisfactory basis may be agreed upon, conducive to conservative banking and the benefit of the country.

## UNCERTAINTY AS TO RAILWAYMEN'S VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Considerable uncertainty exists as to whether the delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen will accept the government terms, and the vote tomorrow is expected to be a close one. There is a possibility that the delegates may defer their acceptance of the offer and instruct the negotiating committee again to approach the government and ask for better terms, in which case the meeting would probably be adjourned.

J. H. Thomas, supported by the executive and negotiating committee, is strongly advising the delegates to accept the terms, but is prepared to abide by the members' decision, whatever it is. He, however, considers that the men will be ill-advised to reject the offer, but the total amount of compensation paid is not to exceed £10,000,000. If the amounts awarded by the courts exceed this sum in the aggregate, they are to be reduced proportionately. During the operation of state control, licensing polls will continue to be taken on the question of

## TURKISH QUESTION CALLS FOR URGENT SOLUTION BY ALLIES

Problem Is Decisive One for Pacification of Near East and Delays May Cause Difficulties and Differences of All Kinds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—From information received directly from Paris, it appears that the allied and associate powers are desirous, in the near future, to attack the Turkish question and to bring it to a speedy solution. The question is, as a matter of fact, a decisive one for the pacification of the Near East and should be settled at once.

The continued postponement of the discussion of the Turkish question has been due, essentially, to two causes: first, the manifest indecision on the part of the American Senate as to the acceptance of a mandate in Asia Minor; and, secondly, the desire of France and England to come to an agreement as to certain details before any public discussion of the question, in order to show the world that there was between them a perfect accord as to the Turkish problem. Both of these causes seem to have disappeared today.

In Europe people are convinced that America will accept no mandate at all, and this fact is sincerely deplored. England and France, further, have to get their dealing with the question for several weeks and there is, therefore, no longer anything to prevent the bringing of the question before the Peace Conference. There is even some reason to believe that the discussion will begin about the second week in January.

### Problems of Dismemberment

The problems which the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire will raise are numerous and difficult. The questions of Syria, of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, the liberation from the Turkish yoke of the Christians of Turkey and in particular of Smyrna and the Aegean littoral, that of Armenia, and of Thrace, and so forth, certainly will afford grave difficulties, and although it seems that France and England should come to an agreement as to these matters, there is reason to think that serious divergencies of opinion will arise over the establishment of the so-called spheres of influence that both nations wish to secure for themselves.

Problems even of a secondary importance, such as that relating to the pretensions of the Kurds, for example, will certainly occupy several sessions, but there is no problem in the public opinion in America more keenly than that of Armenia, and the liberation of the Christians of Turkey, including the Greeks of Smyrna and the coast.

### Syrian and Armenian Demands

Public opinion in the United States is now conversant with the situation; the Armenians demand the creation of an independent Armenia, which shall take in the eastern vilayets and include Cilicia and the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus. A population of 4,000,000 souls is to be gathered within these territories with every opportunity for a free economic and political development. Unfortunately the question of an independent Armenia meets with serious objections from many sides. With incomprehensible obstinacy, the Syrians lay claim to the Armenian province of Cilicia, and that, too, without the slightest historical, ethnological or even geographical right. Further, the Georgians also demand a considerable extent of what is essentially Armenian territory, and this is also true of the Kurds, who are represented at Paris by Cherif Pasha and claim whole vilayets of Armenia. The result is that if the Peace Conference realizes all these foolish claims, the future Armenian state will be only a phantom state of a million inhabitants. The gravity of the problem lies in this, that it is a matter of creating a strong Armenia, which shall be a bulwark of Occidental civilization. America, in which Armenia has great hopes, should not let malign influences work for the cutting up of Armenia in the name of the fictitious interests of populations whose mentality and stage of culture is very low. The United States would perform an act of wisdom and benevolence in accepting a mandate over Armenia for 20 years, thus aiding in the political and social elevation of an active, industrious and intelligent people.

The question of maintaining the Sultan in Constantinople is a very serious one, and constitutes the very kernel of the whole Eastern question. During the course of the nineteenth century the European powers have found opportunity to intervene in Turkey on several occasions for the maintenance of order and the establishment of reforms, without ever obtaining even moderate results. Tomorrow, if the question of Turkey is not definitely settled for once and all, world peace will be a fiction, for the policy of accommodation pursued in the past will be no longer possible in Turkey where the Young Turk Party, which is so strong, may even succeed in regaining power.

It is absolutely necessary that the Sultan be driven out of Constantinople and that an independent Turkish state be created under international control. This is the only way

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to hinder Constantinople from becoming once more the center of political and economic intrigues, the center of malice activities on the part of the Young Turks against Europe and the peace of the world.

#### Greeks Must Be United

As for the Greeks of western Asia Minor, Thrace and Pontus, we have there a question that the world conscience has already judged and evaluated. The Greeks of western Asia Minor, as well as those of Thrace, must be united to their mother-land, Greece, and as for the Greeks of Pontus, including the vilayet of Trebizond, the national Armenian delegation is not at all opposed to this region being constituted into an independent state with economic connections with Armenia. All the territories mentioned above are territories that are historically, ethnologically and geographically Greek. It is here a question of safeguarding one of the most important ideas elaborated by President Wilson—that of the self-determination of peoples. The populations of western Asia Minor and Thrace demand, by virtue of this, their union with Greece, and they claim it with full consciousness of the right and justice of their cause.

These populations have suffered for centuries under the domination of the Turks and Bulgarians. In spite of oppression, in spite of terrible persecutions, they have never repudiated their origin and now more than ever they will not permit that injustice shall be done to them.

Tomorrow, at the Peace Conference, the Turkish question will give rise to difficulties and differences of all kinds. But it is everywhere felt that these differences of views will not result in sacrificing the liberty of peoples and their right to dispose of their own destinies.

#### BOLSHEVIST MESSAGE ISSUED TO COSSACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow wireless message transmits a declaration issued by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, to the Cossacks, in which he declares the final hour has now struck in which the Cossacks must make their choice, and that "salvation for the working Cossacks lies in a full reconciliation with the soviet power."

"The path is now open to the Cossacks in their entirety," the declaration continues. "The All-Russian executive of the soviets has directed its Cossack section to convene a congress of working Cossacks. This is a great event. The soviet power is opening wide the gates for the Cossacks. It says, 'No matter how you have behaved in the past, if you now confess yourselves brothers of the workers and peasants, we are glad to greet you.'"

A further Moscow wireless message indicates that, side by side with this bid for the Cossacks' support, the Bolsheviks are also intent upon reuniting the Ukraine to Russia. The message reviews the new situation created by General Denikin's defeat and after remarking that the holding of land by the Ukrainian landlords must be abolished, observes that the Ukrainian soviets "will have to decide whether the Ukraine is to be absorbed or to retain its independence."

The message concludes, "where nationalism creeps in, there is the triumph of the counter-revolution, because anyone who destroys the holiest unity between Great Russia and the Ukraine is an ally of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak."

#### ITALIAN MINISTERS CONFER IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Francis Nitti, the Italian Prime Minister, who arrived last night with Victor Scialoja, the Foreign Minister, was at Downing Street this morning. The Italian Ambassador accompanied him and they discussed with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Bonar Law, the government leader in the House of Commons, the Italian questions which will be before the Peace Conference in Paris next week. The distinguished visitors are expected to return to Paris at the end of this week.

#### Italian Press Generally Optimistic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Italian press displays a close interest in the forthcoming London and Paris conferences and its tone is generally optimistic, faith being expressed in Francis Nitti's ability to guard his country's interests. The "Ida Nazionale" and the "Giornale d'Italia" express the hope that the United States will abstain from the conference and "so not hinder the agreements of the three other powers."

#### FRANCE STILL TO GET COAL FROM BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—The Belgian Government has informed the French Government that it will continue to use every effort to export to France as much coal as possible and the French Government in return has agreed to send to Belgium a quantity of iron ore.

#### Mr. Jaspars Arrives in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Mr. Jaspars, the Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs, has arrived in Paris to discuss with Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, the details of the coal exchange negotiations between France and Belgium.

#### DATE FOR SIGNING OF PROTOCOL FIXED

Latest Advances Indicate Ceremony Will Take Place on January 10—Austrian Food Situation Before the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—At a meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday, Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, reported his last conversation with Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German Peace delegation, and the terms of the arrangement with the German delegation concerning compensation for the Scapa Flow scuttling, were drafted in a letter to be handed to the Germans when they sign the protocol which, latest advances indicate, they will do on Saturday next at 4 p.m. In conformity with the wishes of the German Government, only 192,000 tons of port material will be required immediately and the balance of the 400,000 tons demanded in the protocol may be later reduced in accordance with the conclusions which are to be made by the naval committee of investigation now looking into the situation of the German ports.

There appears to be nothing now, therefore, to delay the exchange of Treaty ratifications, except the work of the joint commissions charged with preparing the plan for the execution of the Treaty regarding the transport of the allied troops across Germany which, it is understood, will take 11 days, and the organization and administration in the districts to be submitted to a plebiscite.

The demand made by Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador in Paris, to suppress the formula, "allied and associated powers," in certain resolutions of the Supreme Council, has given rise to the rumor that the United States is no longer associated with the Allies. The fact is that Mr. Wallace is not a plenipotentiary delegate and is, therefore, obliged to consult with his government in Washington before reaching any decision. Consequently he asked the Supreme Council to employ the formula "allied and associated powers" for resolutions which have not yet obtained the sanction of the United States Government.

In due time the Supreme Council will make the attempt to obtain an American delegate with the necessary powers. Mr. Loucheur also drew the attention of the Supreme Council to the critical state of the food supply of Austria, where, it is understood, the stocks will be exhausted by the end of January. The council decided, when Charles Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, came to Paris, to send a certain amount of food to Austria to meet her immediate pressing need, but France, Italy, and England cannot advance the credit in dollars necessary to purchase food in the United States.

The American Government has, therefore, been requested to advance these credits, but so far no answer has been received from America.

The Supreme Council has also decided upon the instructions to be sent to the chairman of the Inter-Allied Aeronautic Commission in Berlin. They consist of measures for the regulation of aeronautical construction in Germany and of aerial navigation, when the ratifications of the Treaty have been exchanged.

#### Mr. Clemenceau Returns to Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Mr. Clemenceau returned to Paris yesterday, had an interview with Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, and resumed his work at the Ministry of War. Mr. Nitti is on the way to London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George on the Adriatic questions.

#### COMMENT ON JAPAN'S SIBERIAN ACTIVITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The "Matin," commenting on the Japanese intervention in Siberia, points out the vital importance of the new situation as regards world politics, and urges that the worst policy that the Allies could adopt would be one of inaction, adding that if "a barbed wire barrier is to be made by Poland and Rumania, the Allies must help."

Commenting on the same situation, the "Gaulois" says: "The Japanese still remain the hereditary enemy as far as the Russians are concerned, and with this in view, Japan will be careful not to go farther than Lake Balkal, as her campaign is only intended to protect her own territory from the danger of Bolshevism. Her intervention, however, will oblige the Moscow Government to take men from the southern and western fronts and to send them to Siberia and this will provide a unique opportunity for Admiral Kolchak and General Judenitch to undertake a concerted offensive, provided support is forthcoming from Poland, Rumania and Finland. The entente, which according to Mr. Lloyd George is to be purely diplomatic, should be organized for such cooperation."

#### SIX STEEL SHIPS LAUNCHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

OAKLAND, California (Tuesday).—It is said to have been the largest launching that has ever been made, both in number of ships and in tonnage, took

place here on December 20, when six steel vessels having a capacity of nearly 60,000 tons were launched from Oakland shipyards. Among these ships was the Salina, a tank ship of 10,000 tons, named after the city of that name in the State of Kansas, as a result of its record in the Victory Liberty Loan. Other ships launched were the City of Reno, the Sapulpa, the Mosella, the Jalapa, and the Janelow.

#### MR. CLEMENCEAU AND FRENCH PRESIDENCY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—According to the "ECHO de Paris," Mr. Clemenceau, who so far has refused to be a candidate for the presidential elections, has decided to accept the unanimous decision of public opinion. In this connection he is quoted as having stated, "I am not a candidate, but the presidency is being thrust upon me."

Mr. Clemenceau's tenure of his seat as Senator expires next Sunday, so that he will be Prime Minister without a seat until January 16, when, in accordance with the French Constitution, he will hand in his resignation to Mr. Poincaré.

#### HOME RULE SCHEME FOR ALAND ISLANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Tuesday).—The committee appointed by the Finnish Government to draft a bill conferring self-government on the Aland Islands, has submitted a unanimous report which proposes setting up of a Provincial Parliament which is to appoint an Administrative Council presided over by a chairman, appointed by the President of the Republic. The State Legislature is to legislate in such matters as fundamental constitutional laws, national defence, foreign affairs and customs, and Swedish is to continue as the official language.

#### BELGIAN BANKERS APPROVE LOAN PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—When Parliament reassembles on January 30, the government will introduce a bill authorizing a short-term bond issue of 2,500,000,000 francs and a second bill providing for the issuance of prize bonds with frequent drawings of prizes, totaling 4,000,000,000. The Belgian bankers consulted by the government have pronounced strongly in favor of both these loan plans.

#### RESULTS OF THE COAL SITUATION IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Reports are constantly reaching here from all parts of France regarding the consequences that appear inevitable in view of the present coal situation. Many factories may, it is understood, be closed, with much unemployment as a result.

#### DR. MISLIG IN CONTEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Vernon Davis has declared Dr. Michel Misligh, former treasurer of the Russian Socialist Federation, in contempt for not answering questions asked of him by the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities. Dr. Misligh will now be given choice of answering or going to jail. He refused to divulge the names of all the members of the federation's executive committee.

#### INDICTMENTS IN WHISKY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Indictments against 12 men alleged to have composed the so-called wood alcohol ring were returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn. Indictments are also expected against them in Manhattan, all charging conspiracy to violate the War-Time Prohibition Law.

#### WASTE OF NATURAL GAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Means of curtailing the present enormous waste of natural gas by consumers, in the fields and in transmission, will be considered at a conference of state governors, public utility commissioners, geologists, operators of natural gas properties, and appliance manufacturers, called by the Secretary of the Interior to convene here on January 15.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET: MANEUVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Atlantic Fleet units now in port leave today to join the other vessels of the fleet off the Virginia capes and proceed on the annual cruise to the West Indies for maneuvers and target practice.

#### MANILA MAIL RUINED BY WATER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Approximately 504 sacks of mail sent from San Francisco on the transport Great Northern for Manila were ruined by water entering the magazine where the mail was stored. All mail for Manila received in San Francisco from 9 a. m. November 25, to 9 a. m. November 29, was sent on the Great Northern.

#### CAVE PROPOSED AS A PARK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

R. Y. Thomas Jr. (D.), Representative from Kentucky, yesterday introduced a bill to establish Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, as a national park.

#### LEAGUE REQUIRED IN PEACE TREATY

Assumption That Armaments Would Be Reduced by Nations Made Inclusion Essential, Says Dr. Charles H. Haskins

The Christian Science Monitor presents today the first of a series of articles on the problems of the Peace Conference, representing the views of Dr. Charles H. Haskins, professor of history at Harvard University and a member of the United States peace delegation. Dr. Haskins is now lecturing on this subject at the Lowell Institute in this city.

I. Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The League of Nations covenant was inseparable from the Peace Treaty, according to Dr. Charles H. Haskins, professor of history at Harvard University and a member of the United States peace delegation, because such a league was intimately concerned with the question of armaments and military frontiers.

The Peace Conference assumed that the League was to exist, and consequently that strategic motives could be given second rank in working out peace problems. For that reason, it was necessary to include the League covenant in the Treaty, which defined national boundaries. Dr. Haskins thus describes the principal tasks and the methods of the Peace Conference:

"Judged by comparison with the great peace conferences of the past, the Paris conference was an expeditionary body. It sat less than a year and produced several volumes of treaties, each as long as the Treaty of Vienna and related documents. Unlike the Congress of Vienna, the Paris conference was a laborious body, with no time for festivities.

#### Great Task of Conference

"No conference ever confronted so colossal a task. It had to liquidate the affairs of three bankrupt empires—the German, the Austrian, and the Turkish—and so free the peoples which they had held in unwilling subjection. Several thousand miles of new boundaries had to be drawn, marking new frontiers, and, if possible, these frontiers must be just and lasting. The territorial adjustments of the conference, the readjustments of boundaries and sovereignties and the calling of new states into being, are its most clear and definite work, though not necessarily the most permanent. These, with their consequences and implications, form the subject of the present series of lectures, which is further limited to Europe.

"The elements which enter into a boundary are fundamentally two, the land and the people, and an ideally perfect frontier would be at the same time, geographic and ethnographic. Such coincidences are relatively rare, notably in those lands of central and eastern Europe with which the conference was particularly concerned. The geographic elements include mountains and those lesser features of relief which shape the lines of communication and defense; and mineral resources, many of the most important deposits of which lie close to disputed frontiers, as in the case of the coal of upper Silesia, Teschen, Limburg, and the Saar Valley; the iron of Lorraine; the potash of upper Alsace; and the quicksilver of Carinthia.

#### Language of Prime Importance

"The human considerations in frontier-making involve all those elements of 'consciousness of kind' which enter into nationality. Of these race is, in Europe, of no practical significance. Language is of prime importance, but is not a necessary test of national sympathies. Even the political opinion of the moment, as a guide to self-determination, may run counter to deeper forces of historical tradition or economic convenience which will in the long run assert themselves. On every side, self-determination finds practical limitations, while it also runs against minorities. The nature of the frontiers to be drawn at Paris depended on the kind of a world for which they were to be made. A world of competitive alliances and armaments would demand the strongest possible military frontiers; but if some better form of international organization could be found through a League of Nations, strategic considerations could be subordinated to the economic convenience and the political desires of the peoples concerned. The Paris treaties were drawn on this second hypothesis, and hence cannot be separated from the covenant of the League of Nations."

#### JAPAN'S MILITARY TACTICS IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Japanese troops now moving westward in Siberia are not new levies or reinforcements of the total force of Japanese soldiers in Siberia, according to officials of the Japanese Embassy. They have been stationed in the seaboard sections or near by, and are being sent into the interior to insure the safety of the small Japanese garrisons which have been stretched along the line of the Siberian Railway and now are more or less endangered by the rapid eastward movement of the Bolshevik armies.

#### TEACHERS GET HIGHER PAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.

The recent increases in pay for Boston school-teachers are now effective, dating from January 1, as a result of final action by the school committee upon the legislative act making the increases possible. The advances range from \$73 to \$384. School-teachers of Waltham, Massachusetts, who recently obtained increases in pay, have been given new advances, ranging from \$100 to \$300, most of the teachers receiving \$250 additions to their salaries.

#### SPITZENBURG APPLES

Blue Diamond Brand

HOOD RIVER APPLES

"Famous for Flavor"

Blue Diamond Brand

Mighty good eating apples—delicious baked—for picnics—for sauce.

In season, right now, they're apples you'll enjoy.

From the famous Hood River orchards.

Ask for them by name—at all fruit stores and grocers.

APPLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Hood River, Oregon

Physical Society in New York City. This enlisted throughout the country the services of a large number of geographers, historians, statisticians, and students of government and international law; and many of these experts, as well as others, were called to Paris.

#### Council of Four Formed

"It was early apparent that the Peace Conference, with its 70 delegates, could not profitably meet and do business as a whole. The five principal allied and associated powers naturally stepped into the guiding position, and even their 34 delegates were too large a body for doing ordinary business. So there was organized the Council of Ten, composed of two representatives of each of the five powers, which was replaced after March 24 by the four heads of the western states, the Council of Four. For lesser matters the foreign ministers sat as a Council of Five. By March the expert work of the conference had been largely organized into commissions—economic, territorial, legal, etc.—and some of the best work of the conference was done in these commissions, composed largely of experts. Considered at first rather as gatherers and sifters of evidence, these commissions tended to acquire more responsibility and to make their reports in the form of draft articles for the Treaty; yet the ten and the four retained and exercised ultimate jurisdiction. The historian of the future will be able to compare the printed minutes and reports of these commissions with the final articles of the Treaty, and see how far they were followed. Not all matters were referred to commissions. Thus the Saar problem went to a special committee, while the left bank of the Rhine and Fiume were reserved for the direct consideration of the Council of Four."

#### CARRANZA FACTION GAINS ADVANTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican Congress, on the last day of its recent session, elected a standing committee to represent the Congress when not in session, the Obregonists being defeated by a vote of 131 to 91. The significance of this vote is the strength which President Carranza showed with the followers of Pablo Gonzalez, as well as with his own supporters, the victory having been brought about by the union of the two. The standing committee will have control of the legislative activities of the government during the presidential campaign and at the time of the elections early in July.

Meanwhile there continue to be reports of outlaws from certain districts in Mexico.

A Tampico dispatch to the Department of State announced yesterday that P. J. Rolle and Earle Bowler, Americans, had been killed near Port Lobos, an oil loading station between Tampico and Tuxpan, Mexico. The men, who were employees of the International Petroleum Company, were suspected of having in their possession pay funds of the company, it is reported.

The Department of State cabled instructions to the American Embassy at Mexico City urging the Mexican Government to put into effect every possible measure for the apprehension and punishment of the slayers. The embassy was directed to report specifically to the department at the earliest possible moment the action taken by the Mexican Government. Similar instructions were sent to the American consul at Tampico, with a view to immediate action by the local authorities.

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Japanese troops now moving westward in Siberia are not new levies or reinforcements of the total force of Japanese soldiers in Siberia, according to officials of the Japanese Embassy. They have been stationed in the seaboard sections or near by, and are being sent into the interior to insure the safety of the small Japanese garrisons which have been stretched along the line of the Siberian Railway and now are more or less endangered by the rapid eastward movement of the Bolshevik armies.

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#### WATER POWER BILL CALLED DEFECTIVE

Gifford Pinchot Points Out Five Provisions Which He Declares Are Anti-Public and Altogether Indefensible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Changes in the water power bill now in a preferred position on the Senate calendar were proposed by Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association, to the Senate yesterday. These changes, he said, were in the public interest, and, unless they were made, the bill would mean a plain surrender to the special interests and should not pass.

"This bill," said Mr. Pinchot, "will settle the disposition of all our remaining public water powers. It is, therefore, one of the most important measures with which this or any Congress has to deal. In it there are five provisions which are anti-public and altogether indefensible. Without them, the measure would be sound."

"Section 10 gives the public water powers away for practically nothing by relieving licensees from paying the reasonable value of what they get from the public. It limits the possible charge to the reimbursement of the government of the expenses of administering the act, plus a small charge based on the value of government lands occupied. Thus it prevents any charge being made for the enormously valuable water power rights to be granted under the bill."

"Section 22 gives the public service commission of a State power to decide alone that the contract may extend beyond the end of a license, apparently with the intention that the national government or its new licensee shall be saddled with obligations in the making of which it will have had no voice."

"The provision for 'severance damages' is without justification. Taking over of the property after 50 years' notice has nothing analogous to that in which an owner is suddenly deprived of a part of his property against his will and in justice requires no severance damages at all."

"At the end of Section 15 the bill contains provisions which are calculated to make a license perpetual. 'The bill provides that certain items, if any, shall be deducted from the legitimate original cost of a project in order to determine the price to be paid thereafter when taken over by the United States or another licensee. But it fails to provide that these proper and necessary reserves shall be made at all. This omission would mean the loss of \$1,000,000 to the government.'"

Mr. Pinchot indicated how these defects may be remedied.

#### Jones Report on Bill

Washington Senator Urges Water Power Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The water-power bill now pending in the Senate provides for the creation of a water-power commission consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and gives the commission full control over the issuing of licenses for the development of water power.

The licenses are given in the first instance for a period of 50 years, the government retaining full power to extend the license or to give the permit to a new licensee at the end of that term or to take over that project at its net capital investment. The licensee is obligated to observe all the rules for development laid down by the commission, and punishment by fine and imprisonment is provided for failure to make correct returns on production under sale of power, etc.

The licensee is further obligated to maintain all projects in a state of repair adequate for purposes of navigation, etc.; provides for payment by licensee to government of reasonable charge and a penalty of 25 cents per undeveloped horsepower in any given project, and in no case shall a license be issued free of charge for the use of power created by a government dam. There is nothing on Niagara in the bill.

In report on the bill, Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, chairman of the commerce committee, said:

"It is unnecessary to point out the need for or the beneficent results to come from water-power development. It means a saving of coal and a lower price for that used; a saving of oil, and a lower price paid for that consumed; more efficient transportation

and lower cost of service; the development of new industries; the building up of new communities; the creation of new property values, subject to taxation for the support and maintenance of local and state governments; and added employment for labor and increased markets for agricultural products. Every year that our water powers are undeveloped means a loss to the people in one form or another, almost, if not quite equal to the cost of their development. Legislative action should be delayed no longer. We should do one of two things: we should pass legislation which will lead private capital and enterprise to develop these resources under such regulations as will give consumers good service and cheap power, or the government itself should proceed to make this development. This bill proceeds on the theory of private development with ultimate public ownership possible."

#### SUFFRAGE RATIFIED BY RHODE ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Following an appeal for immediate ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, made by Gov. R. Livingston Beekman in his address at the opening of the General Assembly yesterday, the House passed the measure by a vote of 89 to 3 and the Senate by 37 to 1, with one absent and not voting. Governor Beekman also urged abolition of the property qualification for voting, a bonus for former service men, increased expenditures for public roads, adoption of a budget system, aid for Americanization work, and revision of the statutes. The Governor also spoke very earnestly of the need of appropriating more money for educational purposes, declaring that "many teachers of thorough training and experience are being rapidly displaced by others of less experience and fitness, due to the failure of providing sufficient funds for adequate salaries for teachers."

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 23.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 13.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

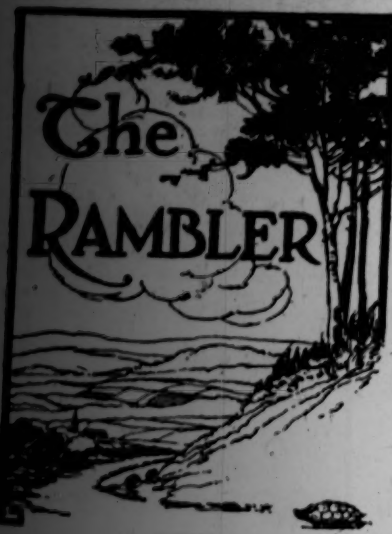
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANS





## A Young Officer of Foot

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Even after the peace, whilst others felled in pleasure's downy lap, he cultivated the arts of war, and introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such singularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand among the foremost of that day." So speaks of James Wolfe the "Account" prefixed to "General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers," contained in an old little duodecimo with rubbed binding that was printed as a second edition in 1780.

It is good to have taught discipline without one act of inhumanity, and it is good to have felled in pleasure's downy lap, "even after the peace," and it is best of all to have wrought for one's country in such fashion that on one's name there shines a strong, pure light. James Wolfe did this and in the time that his 33 years had been spent, his countrymen knew it. Every one has read about Montcalm and Gray's "Elegy" and the Plains of Abraham, but not all know the labor and devotion that made it possible, nor does every one realize that the devotion and the labor that Wolfe showed, are shown by every good officer. Even in Wolfe's day, before soldiering was the complicated business that it is today, there were countless papers to be drawn, regulations to be enforced and orders to be given, but in his case all this was regarded as something to be done humanely and intelligently.

Beyond any doubt, much of his deserved reputation in his profession was gained by the fact that Wolfe understood that mere coercion of itself was of no lasting value and that the officer who has learned to make his men partners in his orders, has learned to lead them. At the base of this knowledge lies that virtue sense of justice that in according rights calls forth duties. That Wolfe was abundantly shown to be right is seen when we remember the results he obtained and the materials he had to his hands.

It is a very well known fact that in the first half of the eighteenth century, the English private soldier was too often a member of society whom that society much preferred to have seek glory in foreign lands to having him for a neighbor. Military virtues were as rare as the contemporary literature and art give us their testimony as well. Wolfe, of course, was quite aware of the fact, but, being a genius, refused in practice to accept it, and we see the results. He was a very brave man and as good a disciplinarian, but he took the view that, he had a trust to fulfill as regarded the private soldier, no matter if the man six months back had been a footman discharged from Berkeley Square, or a too-somewhated house-buster from the West Riding. Wolfe's business was to make good soldiers, not to discourage men from becoming such, and he took the very practical, because the kind, view that here were good men in the making, not bad.

These "Instructions" are all informed with this idea. Their first page lays down that young officers "are constantly to be present at roll-calling; and so soon as they can make themselves acquainted with the names and persons of the men of the company they belong to; and as soon as possible with their characters, that they may know the proper subjects to encourage, and point out as examples, as well those also whom it will be necessary to keep a strict hand over."

"A young officer should never think he does too much; they are to attend the looks of the men, and if any are thinner or paler than usual, the reasons of their falling off may be inquired into, and proper means used to restore them to their former vigor." It must be understood that Wolfe in these admonitions to young officers and in his orders to troops in Scotland and later in Canada, while he showed the enlightenment of the great soldier, by no means slackened discipline or for a moment gave the soldiers any excuse for supposing that they and their officers were members of a regimental Social Forum. Far from it; in these orders there are plenty of signs that the infraction of discipline, a slovenly carriage or rascally behavior were met with sharp punishment, and that to obey orders quickly and cheerfully was imperative. But Wolfe did not take it for granted that the enlisted man was bound to disobey nor that he was necessarily a man of inferior moral fiber to himself. The orders were there, but they were to be helpful, not pitfalls, and that Wolfe so regarded them is one of the reasons that he was counted one of the best regimental officers in the British Army.

Those were the days when the infantry arm was the flat-lock musket. Brown Bess, as it came to be called, which had an effective range of hardly 150 yards and a bore like a cannon. The bayonet was long and heavy, the cartridge box and belt clumsy and unwieldy and the whole equipment of the soldier was on the same scale. He was not cared for as he is today,

and though his lot was many times better than the Elector of Brandenburg's "cannon-fodder," it could be made much worse by an inefficient or brutal company commander than by an officer of Wolfe's caliber. Throughout these "Instructions" there is plainly evident the thought that the soldier shall be treated with firmness, to be sure, but as an intelligent being, and to give to him in whom there resides great capacity for good. In other words, Wolfe looked upon the men not as mere parts of a machine. They might and on many occasions must be that, but he realized that the unit, the fundamental and standard unit of an army, is the man, and that as such he has a heart as well as a head. That Wolfe anticipated by many years the modern view, is a fact always to be associated with his name. He was a good soldier and he saw no reason why a good soldier should not be a good man. His view of the proper attitude of the officer toward his men, of what we may call the officer's necessary moral carriage toward his command, is borne out in his own achievements, signalized as much by unremitting labor as by a brilliant valor. The war in Europe showed that Wolfe felt plenty of military descendants and with solemn gratitude we can say that these were found among the men that spoke the English language on both sides the Atlantic.

## THE KOOKABURRAS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"It must be going to rain, mum. Listen to the kookaburras."

Toby's mother stepped on to the veranda of the little bush home, a broom in her hand. "Dear old Laughing Jackasses," she said, "but I don't believe that story, Toby."

"About their knowing when it's going to rain? Lots of people say it. Why don't you think it's true, mum?"

"Well, you see, I remember so many droughts, and sometimes the kookaburras would laugh then, but the rain didn't follow their song, so I suppose I've lost faith in the saying." She leaned down over her broom. "Australia is a wonderful country, my son, but it is hard for women in the bush when a drought comes, not but it's as hard for the men." He eyes wandered over the little patch of ground that had once been garden, across the strip of grass that had been burnt around the house, to form a break if a bush fire should come, and away over the brown, parched paddocks, where a few cattle stood in what shade the dried-up gum-trees gave. It was all flat country—no cool, green hills in the distance, just miles and miles of long, brown grass and gaunt gum-trees. The mother's eyes turned to the stream that ran through the paddock nearest the house, and then away again quickly, for she saw how much smaller the trickle of water was than it had been, even yesterday. She thought suddenly how nearly empty the tanks were, and, as though to drive away the recollection, abruptly began to sweep the veranda that had already been done once that morning.

Toby looked up at her quickly—he had seen her glance at the tanks, and his little heart guessed what his mother was thinking about. However, he had not lived the 10 years of his life in the Australian bush without learning a good many lessons, and, as he thoughtfully dug his heel into a tuft of grass, his father's words, as he left the little homestead a week ago, with the cattle he was forced to sell for next-to-nothing, came to him: "Keep cheery, sonny, we can generally raise a laugh, even when things are bluest."

Suddenly, wild, hilarious laughter seemed to fill the whole countryside, growing louder and more infectious until it reached its fullest limit, then falling to a faint chuckle that was irresistibly amusing. Toby and his mother looked at each other, then burst into pealing laughter. There is something so uncannily human, so absurdly funny about the final notes of a kookaburra's song that very few people can hear it and remain solemn. "Bless their hearts," said the mother, "I wish your father could have heard them."

"Oh, mum, aren't they splendid?" Toby exclaimed. "There are four of them, see, on the fence. Aren't they beautiful, too?"

"They are, indeed," his mother answered, "and I love every brown and white feather they have, and their long, pointed beaks, and twinkling eyes."

"Aren't they knowing?" Toby said, his face alight. He loved these birds that conjure up to all Australians visions of the great spaces of the bush, with its peculiar, lasting charm. "No wonder they are called 'Laughing Jackasses,'" he added, as one chuckled softly to itself before spreading its wings and flying to a high gum-tree not far away. They watched two others follow.

"That last one was just like you see them in pictures, wasn't it?" Toby turned to his mother with a smile. "I'm so glad they are the national birds of Australia; they are just great, and even if they don't bring the rain, they cheered us up, didn't they, mum?"

"Yes, indeed," his mother replied, with a proud look at this stout-hearted son of hers. "Now I must get on with my work. Are you going to ride over to Three-Mile paddock this morning to fix that fence? Hadn't you better go now before it gets too hot?"

"Um-m-m, think I will; but it's too hot to saddle Roger, I'll ride him bare-back," and Toby ran away to catch his pony and do whatever work was necessary in his father's absence. A wild shout from the boy fell on his mother's ears about an hour later, as he galloped home. She had been busy in the kitchen since he left, and had not noticed the fast-gathering clouds. As she reached the veranda, a crash of thunder came, and Toby yelled delightedly as he jumped off his pony. "Say mum! The kookaburras were right—it's raining!"

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (December 10)—The family group of newspapers, virulent and voluble, which believe that nothing good can come out of the Nazareth of Criccieth, greeted the unexpected announcement of prorogation before Christmas with a moan of despair. The government were "in retreat on the whole front," leaving behind them "a wrecked program." Members specially concerned with particular bills, such as Mr. Devlin, in view of postponement of a measure dealing afresh with the irrepressible Irish question, were disposed to join in the screech.

To tell the truth the House of Commons is as pleased as would be a school of boys having dumped upon them promise of an unexpected holiday. Members had become resigned to the prospect of a week's recess at Christmas, a return to school for a term of six weeks, another week's holiday, and the beginning of a new session, bound to continue till autumn at earliest. And here was absolute cessation of work on the eve of Christmas and a whole month's holiday later!

## Taking Up the Work

In the journalistic quarter referred to announcement that when Parliament meets for a new session in February certain public bills will be taken in hand, the stage reached at the date of prorogation is denounced as a criminal breach of constitutional practice. On this subject I confess I am personally prejudiced. With some intimate knowledge of the working of the parliamentary machine I have for years endeavored to expose the futility of the consecrated practice. No head of an ordinary business firm, going away for a fortnight's summer holiday, having on the eve of his departure carried certain arrangements up to a particular point, would, on his return, follow Lord Fisher's advice by "scrapping the lot" and beginning de novo. Yet that is a rule the Mother of Parliaments has hitherto habitually carried into practice.

## Lost Efforts

Every session has celebrated its close by a process known as the Slaughter of the Innocents. Important measures upon which months of hard labor have been spent in debate on second reading, in the drudgery of committee, and the farce of the report stage, in which amendments moved and speeches made in committee may be repeated with the Speaker in the chair, are dropped, to be taken in hand again by the same body of men reassembling six months later. Greatly daring Mr. Lloyd George has dislodged this fetish. It is safe to predict that the reform will be permanent. As far as its methods of procedure are concerned the House of Commons, whether under Liberal or Tory lead, is stubbornly Conservative. Once it has been hustled into acceptance of an obviously useful reform it never goes back upon it.

## Cabinet Minister Journalists

Among the revolutionary changes in statesmanship and diplomacy notable during the past five years is the appearance of Cabinet ministers in the Sunday papers as feed contributors. Naturally Mr. Winston Churchill leads the way in this new enterprise. It was said of John Bright by one of his contemporaries that if he had not been a Quaker he would have been a prize fighter. It is more literally true that had not Winston Churchill held among other ministerial appointments the office of Secretary of State for War he would have been a prize fighter. As a matter of fact he began his public career as war correspondent for The Morning Post, dispatching some admirable letters from South Africa during the Boer War. An achievement justly regarded as a successful essay in literature was his life of his father, one of the best biographies of the time.

## The Question of Ethics

That was all very well, even for a Cabinet minister who might, as Disraeli did, write novels without reproach. It is quite another thing for a Cabinet minister, head of one of the principal departments of the State, to write for a Sunday paper sensational articles on controversial topics for which he receives substantial payment. In times not distant as counted by years, but remote as judged by the march of events, ministers of the Crown having something to say on public affairs addressed the House of Parliament in which they sat. If what they deemed a necessity presented itself during a parliamentary recess, they went to their constituencies and relieved themselves of it there. A new market is opened by the enterprise of the Sunday papers competing with each other in effort to catch the public ear. As the opportunity is garbished by a substantial check we shall probably find the custom spreading.

## A Case in Point

The long-established rule in this matter is illustrated by a familiar case. Under Mr. Balfour's first term of office as Prime Minister, one of his colleagues, a Lord of the Treasury, contributed to an evening paper a signed article touching a current political question. Popular in the House, one of the Premier's intimate coterie, the comparatively trivial offense was regarded as unforgivable. A ministerial career of the highest promise was finally closed, and the Right Hon. Gentleman was left at liberty to gratify his taste in journalism and literature untrammelled by ministerial office. He has never since held office.

## Parliament in the War

Both houses of Parliament have, by the conduct of individual members, attained a proud place in the history of the great war. Neither peer nor

commoner exceeds in daring or usefulness the achievements of Captain Wedgwood Benn, M. P., who when fighting was done, came home bringing his sheaves with him in the form of the prized decorations D. S. O. and D. F. C. When the war clouds suddenly broke over a blue sky the member for Leith occupied the humble but promising position of a Lord of the Treasury. His capacity was speedily discovered and, breaking the silence habitual with Whips, he was advanced to a place on the Treasury Bench, where as locum tenens for the Commissioner of Board of Works he developed notable skill during the question hour.

At the sound of the war trumpet he gave up everything he had won at Westminster, including a snug salary. Joining the Middlesex yeomanry he went through a course of training of which he made assiduous use. In April, 1915, the brigade proceeded to Egypt and thence to Gallipoli, a land of sad memories. Benn, advanced to the position of adjutant, shared the hourly dangers and discomforts of a disastrous campaign. From the land forces he took to the air, and in subsequent stages of the war did conspicuous service in patrolling the Syrian and Arabian coasts and in the air campaign against the Baghdad railway.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

## Soviet Representation Here

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent letter printed in your columns, Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes has come to the assistance of the Lusk committee in its attempt to prove that the Russian Soviet Government has interfered in the internal politics of the United States. Since Mr. Stokes quotes certain words of mine in support of his arguments, I trust I may have the courtesy of your columns to present certain other words of mine which Mr. Stokes unfortunately neglected to quote.

Testifying under oath before the Overman Investigating Committee of the United States Senate regarding my connection with the Soviet Government, I said:

In May, 1918, there sprang up the idea of a Russian Bureau of Public Information in America, on the pattern of the American Bureau of Public Information operating in Russia. I was given credentials for the formation of such a bureau. I presented this matter to Mr. Arthur Bullard, head of the American bureau in Russia who said that it would be for the mutual interests of the two countries and he would use his influence for it. These credentials were presented to Mr. Robbins of the American Red Cross Mission (Russia). They were shown all along the trans-Siberian line from Moscow to Vladivostok. This fact was printed in hundreds of Russian papers. The credentials were presented to the consul at Vladivostok and have passed through the hands of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice.

When these credentials were given me by the Soviet Government I was definitely instructed to work in concurrence with the United States Government and to make the bureau stand clear of any propaganda taint, and that particularly it should not present the claims of any one political party in Russia, but should show the Soviets at their work.

During the course of the Overman investigation I was asked: "Do you know whether or not any of the 2,000,000 rubles that was appropriated for propaganda purposes was expended in this country?" I answered: "The 2,000,000 rubles were voted in 1917 and the International Propaganda Bureau was established, of which Reinstein was made the head. They published with those 2,000,000 rubles three pamphlets in French and English. They are pamphlets which explain the situation in Russia. I do not know of but one of those pamphlets ever coming to America. Of those 2,000,000 rubles, 99.9 per cent were spent upon literature in the languages of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. The theory of the Soviet's propaganda was this: 'A relentless warfare we will wage against those attacking us.' They waged warfare only against those attacking them. The propaganda was concentrated against Germany and Austria-Hungary. They have tried to get some into France and England, because these countries were leading the attack upon the Soviet Government. There has never been any particular attempt to get propaganda into America because the Soviet Government regarded America as not maintaining any great threat against them."

This sufficiently disposes of Mr. Stokes' attempt to draw the inference from partial quotation of my words that the Soviet Government was engaged in revolutionary propaganda in the United States.

(Signed) ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS, New York City, New York, December 17, 1919.

## ODDS AND ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

## AJAX SAUCE

A food beverage scientifically prepared from pure chocolate, sugar and powdered milk. Will only boiling water. No sugar or milk required.

## STAMPS OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The stamps of the Straits Settlements belong to a group of countries which, for some unexplained reason, are unpopular with the general run of collectors. It is always rather difficult to ascertain how it is that certain stamps are popular and others quite the reverse. There is no doubt, however, that those countries which have had their postal issues written up are always sought for by the present day philatelist. This being so, perhaps a few notes on the adhesives of the Straits Settlements may help to promote a little enthusiasm on behalf of this hitherto neglected British colony.

Before going on to describe the first issue, it will be as well to make it quite clear that the stamps of the Straits Settlements are to be treated quite apart from the Federated Malay States and the other semi-independent states, which have a postal administration of their own. The Straits Settlements of today consist of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and more recent additions include the Dindings, the Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan—the last named having come under the administration of the Straits as late as 1907. Outside this administrative group we have the protected states of Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan, Johore, and Brunel; and the Federated Malay States, which include Perak, Pahang, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan.

Curiously enough, philatelists appear to know far more about these smaller states than the parent state, or what we should describe as the Straits Settlements proper. Up to 1867, the Straits Settlements formed part of the government of India; but in April of that year it was handed over to the care of the Colonial Office. Before introducing the first issue it will be as well to mention the stamps in use previous to the change of 1867. These were, of course, the Indian stamps with the elephant's head watermark; and these can only be distinguished by the postal cancellations. These are well worth noting.

Letters posted from Singapore bear the postmark "B. 172"; and those from Penang may be distinguished by the cancellation "B. 147."

## Indian Stamps in the Straits

The first issue was in use but a short time, and was of a semi-provisional nature only, Indian stamps being over-printed with a crown and new values in cents. In this way five Indian denominations were surcharged to do duty for nine in the Straits. The stamps of this series have never been common, especially used specimens; and the following quotations for each of the nine values, used for the years 1900, 1905, 1913, and 1919, are not without interest:

	1900	1905	1913	1919
1/2c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	12.6
2c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	16.8
3c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	16.8
4c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	20.0
5c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	25.0
6c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	12.6
8c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	40.0
12c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	20.0
24c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	21.0
32c.	4.0	4.0	30.0	21.0

In addition to the normal varieties quoted above there is a curious provision which, at the time of its discovery, created a good deal of discussion. This is the "three half cents" on 1/2 anna, blue, with the words "Three Half" erased and a figure "2" added in ordinary ink. Used specimens are quoted at £6, but very little is known of its origin. It is not included in the French catalogue at all. There is a variety of the 12 cents with double surcharge, and this is now quoted at 70s.

Between 1868 and 1872, a permanent issue made its appearance, but it is more than likely that the 8, 12, 24, and 32 cents came out at the close of 1867. These stamps were surface printed by Messrs. de la Rue of London, on paper watermarked "Crown" over C.C. The perforation is the usual de la Rue



## Dobbs Hats

Fifth Avenue  
620 TWO SHOPS 244  
near 50th St. - near 28th St.  
NEW YORK  
Smart hats for women  
in exclusive designs



## Patsy Rompers

For sale at leading department stores in the United States.

Patsy Frok & Romper Co.  
LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA

## Blue Label Chocolatta

A food beverage scientifically prepared from pure chocolate, sugar and powdered milk. Will only boiling water. No sugar or milk required.

14, but there is a scarce variety of the 96 cents, gray, perforated 12 1/2. Of the nine values the last to appear was the 30 cents claret, which was required to meet a reduced letter rate to the United Kingdom, via Brindisi and Marseilles.

There were a good many provisionals issued during the early part of the Straits philatelic history, and these are accounted for by the changes in postal rates and the postal administration, which is really under a dual command—Treasury and Posts. Between 1871 and 1879 there were a number of changes in the postal rates, all tending toward reduction. In 1871 letters to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, were 32 cents; in 1879 the cost was exactly one-fourth of that amount. The Straits joined the Postal Union in 1877, and the reductions in the rates required new values; therefore 5, 7, and 10 cent denominations had to be supplied by surcharging quantities of the older values. To supply the 5 cents, a number of 4 and 8 cents were surcharged; and in the same way the 32 cents were surcharged 7 cents. And the 6, 12, and 30 cents, supplied a 10 cent unit.

There are many varieties of both type and setting. Toward the end of 1881, a regular 5 and also a 10-cent stamp made their appearance, being supplied as before by de la Rue on the Crown C.C. watermarked paper.

## More Recent Issues

It was just at about this time that the Crown C. A. paper began to be used, and three of the old denominations of 1868—2, 4, and 6 cents—appeared on the new paper. Before then had been in use long a rearrangement of the colors of the series, accounting for the comparative scarcity of the 2 cent Crown and 4 cent rose on the C. A. paper. The color of the 6 cent remained the same. Other stamps were also issued at the same time.

Between '83 and '91 the series, with colors altered, was complete, but meanwhile there had been further alterations in the postal tariff. Those reductions were in connection with newspapers, printed papers, post cards, and "privilege" letters. There was necessarily a great demand for 2 and 3 cent stamps, and, to meet the requirements, there was a further resort to surcharging the values not so generally in demand. The 5 cent blue, 8 cent orange, and the 32 cent pale red were surcharged "Two Cents," there being five distinct types of each. Then the 4 cent rose and the 12 cent blue were surcharged "2 cents," and in 1896 a quantity of the 5 cent purple-brown (Crown C. C.) was overprinted "3 cents." This was a year after a number of the 5 cent blue had been surcharged in the same way. Another 3 cent provisional was created by surcharging the 32 cent magenta "Three cents." The remaining provisionals of this period may be tabulated as follows:

"4 Cents" on 5c. blue (1884); "4 Cents" in red on 5 cent blue (1884); "4 Cents" in red on 5 cent blue, with additional large figure "4" in red; "8 Cents" on 12 cent blue; the same on 12 cent purple; the same with additional large figure in red. The 12 cent purple is also found with this surcharge in blue, both with and without the large figure. In 1891 the 24 cent green was overprinted "10 Cents," and the same year the 32 cent orange was surcharged "Thirty Cents."

The additional large figure was added because the small one of the original surcharge was so faint that it was difficult to see.



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THE LAMP OF REFINEMENT AND SATISFACTION  
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## ELVA BROWN

MILLINERY  
437 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
Knoke Building, Room 608

## AS IN THE DAYS OF "MARSE ROBERT"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was not often that the soldier boy would talk at all of those days in France, but one evening he had been telling his uncle and some of the lads who had dropped in of the rescue of Parade Rest.

Parade Rest was the company's mascot, a rather nondescript dog, of no marked intelligence but devoted to and beloved by the boys, who had given him this sobriquet because of the position in which he always stood, with one foot turned out. One day at Château Thierry he had been left behind in a dugout, but had followed the boys, and at a moment when there was a lull in the advance, there, a tempting target for the enemy, silhouetted against the glare, stood Parade Rest.

"It doesn't seem much to tell now," the soldier said, looking over the quiet little group on the home porch, thousands of miles away from that battlefield, "but it was some stunt. My buddy dashed out among the falling shrapnel and bursting shells and seized Parade Rest so quickly we couldn't tell how it was done."

"Where was your buddy from?" inquired one of the boys in the group. At the answer "From Virginia," the soldier boy's uncle smiled, a reminiscence, comprehending smile.

"He was only repeating an act of one of the greatest of Virginians, my uncle," the old man began, and then the little group remembered that here in their midst was a veteran of that war of the Blue and the Gray.

"For one day, during the long siege of Petersburg, General Lee in his effort to encourage his men took up a most dangerous position on the front lines. But having been cautioned and later besought, he retired to the rear. Only a few minutes later, however, seeing some feedings fall from their nest to the battlefield, he rode out, jumped from his horse, and restored them to safety. It was done very quickly but not so quickly but that the General, on his well-known gray horse, was visible to the enemy. But the enemy did not fire upon him in that act."

## Ostermoor MATTRESS



## The Mattress You Can Best Afford

is the one that gives you the best service. Buy an Ostermoor cost time and you won't need another for twenty years.

The world-famous Ostermoor will last that long, and it will permit you, meanwhile, to have the most luxurious sleep-comfort—not for the first few months only, but for as long as it's used.

The reason for Ostermoor superiority is inside the tick—it's made of pure cotton-felt and is "built, not stuffed."

You may "put up with" the mattress you buy even though you make an unfortunate selection. But better make a good selection, by trying an Ostermoor, for it will contribute to your sleep for the next twenty years.

Let your dealer understand you want an Ostermoor. A postal to us will bring samples of ticking and free catalog, "The Test of Time."

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Kayser  
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Marvelfit  
Vests, Knickers,  
Union Suits,  
Petticoat-knickers  
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The Soap That Cuts the Grease

DECATUR UNION  
CHAUFFEUR  
CHEMICAL CO.  
Ten cents and your dealer's name will bring you a full size bar. Try it once.

UNION CHEMICAL CO.  
Decatur, Ill.

"Say it with Flowers"  
Flowers, Telegraphs, Promptly to All  
Parts of the United States and Canada

134  
TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON  
BEACH 6000



## ENVOY OF SOVIETS MAY BE ARRESTED

L. C. A. K. Martens in Seclusion  
in Washington Waiting to Ap-  
pear Before Senate Committee  
—Mr. Nuorteva's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dramatic incident may have played some part in bringing Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who calls himself representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States, to Washington for what he is said to consider the decisive moment in his work in this country. For yesterday he expected either to be arrested on a deportation warrant or to appear later this week before a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to make sensational charges against the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

### Mr. Nuorteva's Charges

Mr. Nuorteva was accessible at a local hotel, where he was under surveillance of detectives, but the whereabouts of Mr. Martens was not disclosed. The charge in a statement issued by Mr. Nuorteva yesterday that officials of the government were anxious to prevent their appearance before the committee, so that they could not reveal facts which the government preferred to have concealed, was characterized at the Department of Justice as absurd. No doubt was manifest yesterday of the ability of agents of the department to locate Mr. Martens at any time it might be desirable to arrest him, but it could not be learned whether he would be allowed to testify before the committee if arrested, and if the committee desired his testimony.

In the statement Mr. Nuorteva further charged that the Department of Justice had revived the Tsarist institution of the agent provocateur in its fight against so-called radicals. He asserts that he and Mr. Martens have proof, which they hope to place before the committee, that agents of the Department of Justice assisted in the organization of the Communist Party and wrote the plans in its platform which are now used by the department against about 3000 members arrested since Friday.

### Use of Loans to Russia

Officials of the government also are represented as being apprehensive that their testimony before the committee would enlighten the American people on the way money lent by the United States Government to the former Russian Government had been spent by Boris Bakmeteff, Ambassador from that government, and others of the Russian Embassy in Washington. Mr. Nuorteva asserts that \$30,000,000 has been squandered and that attaches of the embassy even are selling the furniture to defray their expenses. Most of the money has gone, the statement says, to finance anti-soviet propaganda, or to aid military enterprises against the Bolsheviks.

### Sympathy for Sinn Fein

Winston Churchill's speech recently in England in which he warned the world that the Bolsheviks were seeking an alliance with the Mohammedan nationalities for an attack upon nations which opposed the soviet idea, was said by Mr. Nuorteva to be based on an erroneous conception of Bolshevik aims, but he admitted the Soviet Government had made overtures to Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey and other nations, with the object of

establishing friendly relations. No direct contact existed between the Soviet Government and the Sinn Fein in Ireland, he said, though sympathy was felt for any nationality seeking to separate itself from Great Britain. The blockade sustained against Soviet Russia by the allied nations and the United States, Mr. Nuorteva said, was hurting that part of Russia affected, although he declared it to be futile for the purpose for which it was instituted, namely, the overthrow of Bolshevism. Whatever overtook him and Mr. Martens in the United States, he was confident yesterday that recognition of the Soviet Government would come in the course of time.

At least one member of the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which George H. Moses, (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is chairman, and which is given the duty of investigating charges of the activity of the bureau maintained by Mr. Martens in New York, was said by Mr. Nuorteva to want them to testify. The sub-committee may meet next Friday, the absence from Washington of Senator Moses having prevented an earlier meeting.

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, in a statement issued last night, said the Department of Labor would not need to use army barracks to house the 3000 radicals under arrest if the army and navy would give up that part of the Ellis Island taken over by them during the war. No other ships will sail with aliens ordered deported, he said, until the result of the transport Burford's trip is evident.

### Suspects Eager to Depart

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The alleged radicals now held at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, for deportation, are eager to be sent to Soviet Russia, they declared yesterday, after an open-air mass-meeting. They do not intend, apparently, except in a few cases, to contest the deportation proceedings. Further arrests may be made here, officials declared. Hearings on the cases of the men held here will begin this morning. Final decision as to the disposition of the men will rest with the Commissioner-General of Immigration, at Washington, District of Columbia.

## CONFERENCE ON TEACHING NEEDS

Commissioners of Education From  
Nine States Discuss the School  
Situation and Means of Relief

NEW YORK, New York—Commissioners of education from nine states met here yesterday at the invitation of C. N. Kendall, Commissioner of Education for New Jersey, to discuss methods for obtaining more teachers by making teaching conditions more attractive.

Commissioner Kendall declared that the young women of today preferred business life to teaching. The principal New Jersey problem, he said, was in the rural schools, where the minimum salary was only \$70 a month. Enrollment in New Jersey normal schools where teachers are trained had decreased 30 per cent, he said.

M. B. Sharkey, Superintendent of Education in West Virginia, declared that 400 schools there had not opened this year because of the lack of teachers. Walter Ranger, Commissioner of Education in Rhode Island, proposed that the states fix minimum salaries to which cities and towns should be required to contribute a definite share. He also advocated a plan of paying girls in normal schools a small salary while in school, and making the teacher's course four years, with a college degree at graduation.

A. O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education in Maine, declared that his State had solved the rural school problem by raising the teachers' minimum salaries to \$900 a year. The State Grangers had assisted, he asserted, in finding places where the teachers in rural communities could get board and room from \$4 to \$7 a week.

## OPINIONS GIVEN ON DEPORTATIONS

Measures Regarded by Most of  
Prominent Persons Interviewed  
as Necessary in Emergency,  
but Not Cure for Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Are the deportation measures now being pursued by the United States Government a cure for the conditions of disloyalty and unrest at which they are aimed?

This question, asked of a number of prominent persons here, has brought various replies, most of which, although not all of them, agree that wholesale deportations constitute the best method of handling the situation, and admit that they seem to be the only method available for prompt action.

In some cases the political connections of the person approached have obviously prevented him from expressing his opinion. An effort was made not to ask the question of radicals or so-called liberals. Some of the replies follow:

### Emergency Measure

John Bates Clark, professor at Columbia University: "The present method of wholesale deportation of aliens convicted of criminal anarchy is not a cure for Bolshevism, but a necessary emergency measure. I do not see how the authorities could do anything else. The dominant Labor movement in this country is opposed to Bolshevism, and the country is in little danger as long as it is prosperous, as at the present time. But if there were to be a long season of falling prices and unemployment, then Bolshevism would have an opportunity to grow. The thing for us to do is to do all that we can to contribute to the general prosperity and to give the workers a full share of it. The chief evil resting upon us as a people now is the unnecessarily high retail cost of goods, particularly of food, and it will require much private action by the people and more government activity to put an end to it."

Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor: "I have repeatedly said that you cannot destroy Bolshevism by putting it in jail or clubbing it or even by killing the individual Bolshevik. And you cannot deport it. Here and there you may find a Bolshevik propagandist who has violated the law and you may deport him, but he leaves the propaganda behind. The seed has been sown. The thing that Bolshevism thrives on is social unrest and you will have destroyed Bolshevism and the seed and the soil upon which it thrives when you have settled social unrest. In my opinion the whole problem is one of education."

### Permanent Cure in Reforms

Mr. Frayne added that while deportation might be necessary and undoubtedly there had been some violations of the law, and he was finding no fault with present measures, still he believed that the only permanent cure lay in an educational movement which would improve industrial conditions so that workers would be more contented and happy.

Harriet Stanton Blatch, prominent woman suffragist: "It is ridiculous that a nation of 110,000,000 people can find no better way of dealing with those known as 'Reds' than deportation. America is going to be ashamed some day that she has allowed an overbalanced and ill-balanced minority to get control of affairs and humiliate us in the face of the world."

"We say that we dislike violence, but we are showing it in the most ignorant, hopeless, uninformed way. The important thing is to know the facts in the case. There should be balanced investigation, not an inquiry conducted by ignorant, prejudiced people. I have read the examinations of some of them, held for possible deportation, and find that their ideas are Tolstoyan, opposed to violence, though they do want changes in the government. Most people do. My mother

and I, for example, practically devoted our lives toward getting a radical change in the government of this country, woman suffrage. What are the legislators in Congress and at Albany doing now but making changes in the government?

### No Occasion for Hysteria

"There is no occasion for hysteria. If there are some who, by speech and writing, advocate violence, we have laws for dealing with them. I think we would find very few such among the Russians, many of whom are followers of Tolstoy. And if we were to send some to prison I would advocate that we add to prison discipline instruction to show that violence does no good, that it serves only to bring forth more violence."

Abram I. Elkus, a prominent Democrat, former Ambassador to Turkey, said that he was not in a position to discuss the question of deportations. The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, did not wish at this time to add anything to what he had already said. On Sunday Dr. Manning demanded that the government make public the names of persons in the United States known to have given the radicals their sympathy and moral and financial support. The American Defense Society has telegraphed A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, asking that this information be made public at once.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and favored by his friends as a presidential candidate, said he would not wish to give his opinion impromptu, but would prefer to write it down. He said he had no time to do that yesterday.

### Methods Considered Justified

Oscar S. Straus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey: "I think the deportation methods are fully justified. Foreigners who come over here with the purpose of upsetting the purest and best democratic government ever set up in the history of the world are the enemies of free peoples, and should be denied the blessing of this free country."

Walter E. Edge, United States Senator from New Jersey, told the Rubber Association of America that "the country needs less legal technicalities and more deportations."

That some foreigners who are taken into custody for alleged plotting against the government can no more be considered representative of the foreign-born in America than can a few misguided youths be considered typical of a great university, was declared by Col. Arthur Woods at a Roosevelt memorial service.

"Some foreign-born people have been trying to accomplish things which strike at the root of all we believe in," he concluded. "We shall proceed against those people with all the strength of the law and with all the vigor of the American Government. But we are not proceeding against them because of their foreign birth, and to make that clear to them we must proceed with equal vigor against those of American birth engaged in equal practices."

### Governor Runyon's Views

Deportation of Alien Radicals Favored  
by New Jersey Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Gov. William Runyon, asked yesterday whether deportation of Reds would stamp out Bolshevism in this country and what should be done with Reds who are

citizens and are active among radicals, replied:

"Those are two questions which require time for deep thought and study. Offhand, I would say that the deportation of Reds is, at this time, the best method of stamping out Bolshevism. This country must be scourged of all persons who attempt or counsel violence against the government. The so-called Red says that this country is rotten. He pretends to think it rotten. The fact is that this country is too good for him. Deportation strikes at the heart of the trouble. Get the leaders, deport them, and those who remain will no longer be active or dangerous."

"As for the men who have become citizens of the United States and are active among the Reds, treat them as plain traitors. Deprive them of their citizenship papers and punish them without fear or favor. They may discuss the method of government of the United States, they may criticize, but they should not be allowed to attempt an overthrow of the government by violence."

### Aldermen Table Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At its first session under the presidency of Fiorella LaGuardia, Republican, the Democratic Board of Aldermen tabled, before it was read, a resolution introduced by the Socialists, protesting against the deportation measures as "giving the lie to our slogan of fighting for democracy and world justice." At the same session it was learned that the power of appointing committees, usually given to the president of the board, had now been taken away from him and placed with a rules committee, which has a safe Democratic majority.

## CONSUMERS LEAGUE ON FOOD SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its San Francisco News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The National Consumers League is not impressed with the agreement made between the Department of Justice and the packers, according to a telegram received in this city from Jesse R. Haver, legislative agent of the league. The court does not provide continuous facts, and the consumer is helpless in demanding remedies without facts, he continues. "The packers' contention that they have done nothing illegal confirms our judgment that further legislation is needed to correct evils which have grown up, and the National Consumers League will continue with renewed vigor, its campaign of education and publicity on this subject," he says.

The following resolution has been adopted by the league: "We affirm our approval of the work of the Federal Trade Commission and the Kendrick-Kenyon legislation as a means of stimulating increased supplies of animal food, and we ask the food committee to give special attention to this aspect of the American food problem."

### HIGHER PENSIONS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To meet increased living costs, increased monthly pensions to Civil War veterans and dependent relatives, totaling more than \$65,000,000 annually, would be payable under a bill just passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The vote was 231 to 55. The minimum monthly allowance under the bill is \$50, while partially disabled veterans would receive \$60.

## BRITISH TRIBUTE TO DOVER PATROL

Appreciation Manifested of Work  
of United States Naval Forces  
—Popular Fund Raised and  
Monuments to Be Erected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a tribute to the part played by United States naval forces in winning the war and to the comradeship which exists between the British and United States navies, a sum of £6000 has been allocated to the people of the United States from a fund recently raised by popular subscription in Great Britain to perpetuate the memory of the Dover patrol and its work in safeguarding the English Channel. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, has accepted the donation and announces that the fund will be used to erect a monolith on government-owned land in the harbor of New York, near the entrance, in plain view of incoming and outgoing vessels.

The donation was made by a committee led by the Lord Mayor of Dover, who called upon John W. Davis, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, and informed him that monuments would be erected at Dover and at Calais, France.

Secretary Daniels said that the work of the United States air force operating from Dunkerque and Killingholme was an important part of the successful campaign against German submarines. He characterized the donation as a generous display of friendship. It was announced on the last day of Viscount Jellicoe's visit to Washington, as he left on Tuesday afternoon for Key West, Florida, to sail to Havana, Cuba, where his flagship is waiting to take him back to England.

"There are some things I should like to say," said Admiral Jellicoe just before his departure. "The first is our endeavor to express the extreme gratitude which we feel for the exceeding kindness, courtesy, and warm-hearted comradeship extended to us by our late brothers-in-arms. Among the matters for which we have reason to be grateful is the continuance of the spirit of comradeship, which was the one great feature of the war that has impressed me most. It was my privilege to have been in close association with the United States Navy for many years before the late war. That association dates back to the days before the Boxer trouble in China, and, from my experience then, I felt if the two navies ever came together again they would work in close comradeship. That belief, as the world now knows, was fulfilled to the uttermost."

"The Navy Yard at Washington and

the Naval Academy at Annapolis were a revelation to me, and more than all else, was the sight of the midshipmen themselves at the naval academy. The United States may well be proud of this great naval institution. I cannot leave Washington without expressing my warmest thanks to Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, and to the whole naval Administration."

## PROOF LACKING OF DETZER "FRAMEUP"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Capt. Karl W. Detzer, of the three hundred and eighth military police company, who directed criminal investigation work at Le Mans, France, testifying yesterday at his court-martial at Governor's Island on charges of cruelty to prisoners, attributed his troubles to the congressional committee.

"Many of the prisoners abused and insulted me to my face; secure in the knowledge that they were prisoners," he said. "The prisoners began to develop the feeling that they were poor, down-trodden heroes and all officers were interfering with their 'rights' to go about without leave at will."

Pressed by members of the court-martial board to amplify his statement of Monday, when he expressed belief he had been "framed," Captain Detzer said: "I have no absolute proof of any frameup, but it is a very peculiar, strange case since the latter part of March and the first part of April which linked Captain Weir with me and my office and these criminals I have handled. That is all."

## JUDGE DECLARES PICKETING ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The judge of the Roxbury District Court in this city yesterday, in continuing until tomorrow the case of a young woman arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace while picketing a shop where the workers had struck, declared that "there is no such thing as peaceful picketing. It is used only as a camouflage to intimidate and threaten." The judge declared that union members or others found guilty on this charge would be given jail sentences and held in heavy bail in case they appeal. In view of the importance attached by Labor unions to picketing "struck" shops, it is expected that organized Labor here will seek to have a decision as to the legality of picketing established by a higher court.

### ROOSEVELT TRIBUTES

NEW YORK, New York—Memorial exercises for Theodore Roosevelt, who passed away one year ago, were held here, and in other cities throughout the country yesterday. Many friends of the former President made a pilgrimage to his resting place at Oyster Bay.

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PURCHASE URGED OF  
CUBAN SUGAR CROP

Oregon Senator Declares Failure to Act Will Result in "Further Conscienceless Profiteering at Expense of American People"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Failure on the part of the government to give the Sugar Equalization Board power to acquire the remainder of the Cuban sugar crop of 1920 "will result in further conscienceless profiteering at the expense of the American people," Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, declared in a statement yesterday.

## Message From Cuban President

The Oregon Senator made public a cable message from the President of Cuba stating that 2,250,000 tons of sugar were already under contract and that the larger part of this had found its way into the hands of Americans, who were holding it for speculation purposes. The communication urged that the United States Government enter the market and arrange a price at which it would take over the remainder of the crop. President Wilson's advisers apparently hold that the forthcoming supply is such that the government need not enter the field. Senator McNary said:

"The President's decision to withhold from the Sugar Equalization Board the authority to acquire the Cuban sugar crop for 1920 comes as a distinct disappointment to those who were active in legislation designed to be corrective of the present unfortunate sugar situation, which was brought about by the refusal of President Wilson to purchase raw sugar last summer when urged to do so by the Sugar Equalization Board."

"The licensing feature in the bill recently enacted by Congress does expire June 30 next and it was thought that during this period of time the board could compel an abundant flow of sugar at a reasonable price to the consuming public, and that after that period conditions would be such under the board's control as to insure an equitable distribution and price. Fair Profits Required

"Under the food control bill, which supplied the authority for the Sugar Equalization Board to control the sugar situation so satisfactorily last year, the licensing provisions were not exercised, but the board was content to require that the dealers must confine themselves to fair and reasonable profits."

"Today I have received from the Hon. Mario G. Menocal, President of the Cuban Republic, a cablegram which contains the information that more than half the Cuban crop remains unsold, and is an urgent plea for the United States to stabilize the Cuban sugar market, which can be done only by the Sugar Equalization Board purchasing the crop."

"I think a great blunder has already been committed by not entering this market in the summer or fall of last year, and now again to hesitate will

result in still further conscienceless profiteering by the speculators at the expense of the American people, who have already paid a toll of several hundred millions of dollars on account of the President's mistake."

DAYLIGHT SAVING  
MEASURE IS FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Daylight saving should be adopted by the State of Rhode Island because it will save thousands of dollars to its citizens and increase production, says Representative Sears of Providence, who presented a daylight saving resolution in the General Assembly at its opening session. Mr. Sears declared that he has received assurances from all parts of the State that fully 90 per cent of the people favor the proposed measure.

"I cannot urge too strongly my belief that this plan of adding one hour to every day in the summer is needed at this time," stated Mr. Sears. "Not only will it result in a saving of much wealth to the people but will also mean that the pride that the average workman has in his home and land may be satisfied, as he will have an opportunity of bettering his surroundings when he gets home at night after work. That extra hour will mean much. So many men want to improve their homes but find it growing dark almost as soon as they have eaten the evening meal."

"Daylight saving means much at the present time, also, because the hue and cry for increased production. Farmers, both professional and amateur, will have an opportunity of increasing their output. The supply of produce will increase and the world will be aided in its efforts to get back on a normal standard again. Speaking of farmers, I have found absolutely no opposition to the measure from that class. The leaders of the rural organizations in this State have told me that they heartily endorse the proposition. Practically every organization in the State has approved the bill and I anticipate prompt action on the matter after it is returned by the judiciary committee. The cities and towns are unanimously in favor of it."

LEGION STATEMENT  
ON GERMAN MUSIC

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Members of the American Legion are instructed not to oppose German opera and Hungarian music "where the spirit, language and personnel are truly American and where no attempt is made to arouse pro-German feeling," in a bulletin issued by the state department of the legion and made public here by Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the organization. The bulletin says: "Good music, whether it be by Wagner, Strauss or Sousa, cannot and should not be killed, and any attempt to suppress it is bound to fail. At the same time attempts to use music as a setting for German propaganda and as a setting for placing German kultur before the public in its most favorable light, must be opposed; German guilt must not be minimized by either music or fair words."

## RAILROAD VALUATION PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Valuation of railroads, begun five years ago, will be completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission within two years, Charles A. Prouty, in charge of the work, yesterday told the House Appropriations Committee. The cost will approximate \$21,000,000. Mr. Prouty asked that \$500,000 be made available for use during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

WORLD STUDENT  
DRY PROGRAM

Intercollegiate Association Plans to Expend \$1,000,000 in Next Five Years in Extending the Movement to All Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DES MOINES, Iowa—Members of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, at the eighth annual convention here on Monday, endorsed the program drawn up by the board of directors to raise \$1,000,000 to be spent in the next five years in extending the college prohibition movement to every college and university in the world. The association was completely reorganized in personnel and constitution to meet the new program, the board of directors being increased from 7 to 21 and taking over direct control from the convention.

A world student magazine in several languages, an international college news service to educational journals, the furnishing of expert organizers and speakers to countries where anti-liquor sentiment is already advanced to interpret American prohibition, prohibition missionaries to countries where anti-liquor sentiment is small, international oratorical contests, preparation of books and literature in many languages, and financial aid to native student anti-liquor organizations, are some features of the world program.

## Memorial of Approval

Work of the colleges of America for enforcement of law is to be continued until national prohibition is a settled fact in the life of the Nation. A monster memorial from the university students and professors of North America is planned to convey their approval of national prohibition to students all over the world.

Some of the members of the new board of directors are: Irving Fisher, professor of economics, Yale University; H. L. Willett, professor of Semitic languages and literature, University of Chicago; Samuel Dickie, president of Albion College, Albion, Michigan; Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the National Committee, Prohibition Party; Dr. Haven Emerson, former public health commissioner of New York City, and Mark R. Shaw, of Boston.

A campaign is to be started immediately to raise the \$1,000,000 to be spent in the next five years. It is expected that \$300,000 will be given by students and \$700,000 by citizens outside of colleges.

## Present Prohibition Leagues

The movement will not come as a novelty, it is said, to a number of European countries, as the student abstinence bodies have played a part in college life in Sweden, Poland, Germany (before the war), Denmark, and Switzerland. A number of colleges in India and China have prohibition leagues.

The extent of the movement already under way is shown by the membership enrolled by several organizations in Europe. The International Bureau of Abstaining Students, with headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, reports 27,000 members; The Swedish Student League, Helsingfors, Finland, reports 12,000 members; Eleutheria and Eleutheria, student abstinence societies in Poland, report memberships of 1000 and 4000, respectively.

spectively; while Denmark has a student society and also a Teachers' Temperance Union.

## Mr. Kramer Welcomes Aid

Enforcement Cannot Be Complete Without Public Support, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—John F. Kramer, United States Prohibition Commissioner, in a letter to William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says that there can be no complete or satisfactory enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment and the laws passed to carry it into effect without the support of the citizens of the various states, and that he desires to encourage efforts to promote public sentiment in favor of the National Prohibition Law and to enlist their active and continuous cooperation in enforcement.

Mr. Kramer says he appreciates the necessity for local and general grouping and organizations of persons throughout the country friendly to the cause, and will welcome every intelligent effort in this direction. He believes that the Allied Citizens of America, Inc., launched on April 30, 1919, and now having 300 local divisions in this State, has great potential value in stirring up public sentiment in favor of prohibition enforcement.

## Arrests Decrease 100 Per Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Arrestments for offenses involving criminal intent or moral turpitude, or both, dropped off by 100 every month in this city since July, 1919, after prohibition went into effect, according to the Justice of Special Sessions. His report covers a period from December 1, 1918, to December 1, 1919. In Onondaga County, authorities have put up for sale the penitentiary street car, which for years has been used to transport the prisoners sentenced to the county corrective institution, seven miles distant. There are so few men and women sentenced in these days that the authorities can use an automobile, and the expensive management of the electric car can be done away with.

## Injunction Nullified

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The United States District Court of Appeals yesterday issued a writ of supersedeas nullifying the injunction granted St. Louis brewers by United States District Judge Pollock, which permitted them to manufacture and sell beer with 2.75 per cent alcoholic content.

CONGRESS TO ACT  
ON NAVAL AWARDS

Senate and House Will Cooperate in Investigation of Controversy Over Sims Charges—Mr. Daniels May Defend Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An investigation of the controversy over the award of naval honors for conspicuous service during the war was ordered yesterday by the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. The resolution appointing a committee of five to cooperate with the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was introduced by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader.

The Lodge resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 1, was a substitute for one offered by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, the latter proposing that the resolution should provide for a committee to determine the necessity of a congressional investigation into the charges raised by Rear Admiral William S. Sims against the awards of the Knight board and the changes in the recommendations made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Lodge argued that the possible effect of the controversy on the morale of the navy and the importance of the question in issue was such that both Rear Admiral Sims and Secretary Daniels should be asked to appear before a joint congressional committee to explain their views. While Secretary Daniels has intimated on several occasions that disappointed officers of the navy were largely to blame for the controversy, Rear Admiral Sims standing is such that the Secretary of the Navy cannot possibly dispose of the questions raised.

The committee acted in executive session, but the sentiment, it was learned, favored an impartial investigation. Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, at first opposed the proposed inquiry, on the ground that the Navy Department had already taken steps to readjust the awards made. The committee will weigh the considerations guiding other nations, and particularly Great Britain, in making awards of naval honors.

Secretary Daniels is to speak at the Jackson Day dinner tomorrow night. He is not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and he is expected to answer, on behalf of the naval administration, some of the

charges brought against him. Comparatively few of the awards made are in dispute. There were altogether 5000 recommendations for honors. There were awarded 1450 navy crosses, 143 distinguished service medals, and nine congressional medals, the last being the highest honor.

MASSACHUSETTS  
TAX ON INCOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state income tax of Massachusetts differs from the federal tax in that the former is concerned primarily with sources of income, and the latter with net income. State returns must be filed by March 1. Taxable annuities and pensions, interest on money loaned or on bonds or other debts, interest or dividends from corporations organized under the laws of other states, and interest on mortgages not secured entirely by real estate in Massachusetts are taxable under the state law, as are interest on deposits or interest on checking accounts in trust companies or national banks of this State. Interest on a deposit of more than \$2000 in a Massachusetts trust company's savings account is taxable. Profits on sales of stocks, bonds, and other intangibles, and taxable income from estates or trusts administered outside Massachusetts must be mentioned in returns. Income from whatever source, taxable or not, requires that a return be made if the income exceeds \$2000.

OPENING OF NEW  
YORK LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—The 1920 Legislature convenes this noon. While the Governor is a Tammany Democrat, the Republicans control both Assembly and Senate. Proposed legislation will include bills to curb radical tendencies; a bill to declare the milk industry a public utility; bills to amend the tax and automobile laws; bills on daylight saving, coordination of state departments, trolley fares, and telephone rates.

## HARVARD FUND INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard football victory on New Year's Day over the University of Oregon has given a large impetus to the Harvard endowment fund campaign. It was said yesterday, the amount raised to date being \$11,385,098. This amount lacks only \$50,000 of three-fourths the sum sought. The Boston district has given \$4,522,372, the New York district \$3,946,994, and other localities \$2,915,730.

SCALPER DECISION  
TO BE APPEALED

New York Public Officials, Assisted, It Is Said, by Theater Managers, to Seek Validation of Ordinance Declared Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Judge Otto A. Rolsalsky's decision that the local theater ticket ordinance, limiting to 50 cents the premium brokers and speculators might charge, is unconstitutional, will be appealed by Edwin E. Kilroe, Assistant District Attorney, who drew the ordinance. If the decision is upheld in the appellate division of the State Supreme Court, it will be taken to the State Court of Appeals.

The decision has been received with regret by all those who hoped that the ordinance was evidence of a sincere desire on the part of the authorities to check the orgy of ticket speculation. The speculators are jubilant, the managers say the decision makes their attempts to check speculation more difficult than ever, and the public, as usual, has opportunity to say little or nothing and buy the tickets it wants, regardless of the price.

If the decision is upheld, the program will revert to the managers, where it was in the first place. They have a committee now working on a plan to solve it. Judge Rolsalsky said the remedy could come from the managers, through a contract between them and the speculators and brokers to sell at reasonable prices, an arrangement which, he added, could be made effective if both parties acted in good faith. Such price fixing, he said, would not violate the anti-monopoly law, because state entertainments do not come within its inhibitions. "In fact," said the judge, "the entire subject is within the absolute control of the producing managers."

The head of one of the large ticket agencies deplores the decision and says his company will continue to charge no more than the 50-cent premium. It is conceded by most observers that the speculators will now charge such outrageous prices that public opinion will finally be awakened to such a demand for a real remedy that the managers will be forced to act. Meanwhile the result of the appeal is awaited, though there are many who have never, from the first, considered the ordinance effective. A previous ordinance against sidewalk speculators remains in effect.

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Wool Velvet Dress Skirts, tailored, black, brown and green.....15.00	Misses' Tinseltone Coats, fancy silk lined, brown.....45.00	Men's Wool Ties, blue, green and gray.....75c	Size 9x12.....12.00
High-Grade Dress Hats, colored satin and velvet.....15.00	Misses' Crystal Tip Bolivia Coats, loose back models.....39.50	Men's Velour Hats, green, brown and black.....4.50	Window Boxes, 18-in.....1.00
Tailored and Sports Hats, velvet, velvet and leather.....5.00	Misses' Plaid Skirts, sport models, all wool.....3.50	Men's and Women's American Taffeta Umbrellas, fancy handles.....3.75	Window Boxes, 24-in.....1.15
Hats, satin and straw combinations, black, brown and navy.....4.50	Misses' All-Wool Plaid Skirts, plaided models.....14.50	Women's Colored Silk Umbrellas.....4.50	Window Boxes, 30-in.....1.35
Hats, satin and straw combinations, brown, navy and black.....4.95	Girls' All-Wool French Serge Dresses, for afternoon wear, sizes 10 to 16.....15.00	Men's Silk Poplin Traveling Gowns, including waist tax.....15.75	Iron Snow Shovels.....75c
High-Grade Ostrich Fancies, natural and burnt, black and all the wanted colors 95c	Girls' Party Dresses, in chiffon and lace combination, sizes 10 to 16 years.....18.50	Men's Blanket Robes, many patterns, including waist tax.....11.05	Good Axes, extra quality, 32-inch hickory handles.....1.00
Imported Flowers, velvet and muslin.....1.50	Girls' Coats, broadcloth and velvet, some fur trimmed, sizes 8 to 16 years.....27.50	45-Inch Imported Velle Flouncings, with narrow trimming band to match, a yard.....1.75	Butcher Knives, shonized handle, 5 rivets 35c
Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, some jersey with tulle flower.....2.95	Girls' Knicker Drawers, embroidery trimmed.....45c	45-Inch Imported Batiste Flouncing.....1.50	Clothes Baskets, oval without, good quality, best size, small, rolled top.....1.25
Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, variety of styles, all excellent quality.....2.50	Girls' Flannelette Gowns.....1.15	27-Inch Ruffled Baby Flouncing, desirable for infants' dresses, a yard.....85c	Medium size.....1.50
Women's Satin Petticoats, several styles, tailored and fancy models.....1.50	Misses' Taffeta Petticoats, assorted colors.....5.95	Imported Cambric Flouncings, 18 in. wide for corset covers and petticoats, yard 50c	Fancy Decorated Waste Baskets, enamelled.....1.00
Women's Extra Size Satin Petticoats, full hip and with deep fancy flounce.....2.95	Misses' Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Corset Covers.....69c	Imported Domestic Edges, embroidered on gambic, nainsook and muslin.....1.75	Professional Bags, A-1 stock, with heavy drill lining.....7.50
Women's Avona Corsets, white cotton, heavily boned.....7.00	Misses' Hand Woven Imported Shoulder Skirts, different shades.....5.95	32-Inch White Flannel, half yard.....1.00	Canvas Covered Steamer Trunks, heavy brass hardware.....12.00
Women's Avona Corsets, pink broche, heavily boned.....6.50	Misses' Fibre Silk Slip-On Sweaters, color, turquoise and American beauty, all sizes.....4.95	White Embroidered Skirt Flannel, good design.....1.00	Whitestone Sterling Bar Pins, assorted patterns.....4.75
Women's Redfern Corsets, pink broche, all sizes.....4.50	Boys' Woolen Gloves.....69c	36-Inch White Domet Flannel, good quality.....89c	Graduated Pearl Beads, gold clasps.....3.00
Women's P. N. Pink Corsets, well boned, lace and ribbon trimmed.....3.00	Muff Beds, down and moss filled, plain or fluff ends.....1.25	36-Inch Longcloth, 10 yards to piece, a piece.....2.50	Gold Cameo Brooches, engraved borders 5.50
Women's Model Bust Corsets, hook front, good style, pink mesh.....65c	Dress Shields, double covered, sizes 3 and 4, dozen pairs.....3.50	36-Inch Longcloth, 12 yards to piece, a piece.....4.45	Solid Gold Cuff Links, plain designs, satin finish.....3.75
French Hand Embroidered Collars, or gaudie net and linen.....2.50	Silk Gros-Grain Belting, black, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3 inch, 10 yard piece.....1.50	36-Inch Nainsook, 12 yards to piece, a piece.....3.75	Gold Filled Bracelet Watches, Elgin.....16.00
Net Gimpes, hand embroidered, round and V neck shapes.....2.50	Boys' Shirts, woven madras, fine stripes 1.35	36-Inch Nainsook, 12 yards to piece, a piece.....3.75	Bath Thermometers, for the baby.....40c
Fancy Evening Scarfs, imported crepe de chine and non-silene.....5.50	Boys' Sweaters, all wool, V neck or shawl collar.....3.75	Men's Fine Heavy Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, each.....1.59	Hand Colored Imported Venetian Photographs, 3 sizes.....7.50, 5.00, 3.25
Marabou Capes, imported.....5.00	Boys' Cotton Pajamas, plain white or fancy stripes.....2.00	Men's White Mercerized Union Shirts and Drawers, each.....1.59	Swing Photo Frames, in all sizes.....1.65
Boudoir Caps, all new styles in satin and lace, ribbon trimmed.....2.50	Boys' Cotton Shirts, night shirts.....1.15	Men's Natural Wool and Mercerized Union Suits.....6.50	Oval Gilt and Colonial Mirrors.....6.50
Youth's Fancy Suits, belted and plain models.....18.50	Women's Fibre and Mercerized Sweaters, blue and white mostly.....5.95	Children's Heavy Weight Mercerized Yarns and Pants, 20 to 25 sizes, irregulars 65c	Jointed Dolls, with hair and moving eyes 3.00
Youth's Overcoats, belted all round and belted waistline models.....35.00	Women's All Silk Scarfs, all desirable colors.....11.95	Growing Girls' Boots, broken sizes, 2 1/2 to 6.....5.75	Baby Carriages in gray and ecru, upholstered in corduroy.....30.00
	Women's Large Angora Scarfs.....8.75		Children's Heavy Weight Mercerized Yarns and Pants, 20 to 25 sizes, irregulars 65c

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## FRANCE TURNS BOLD FRONT TO FUTURE

Professor Denis Draws Strength From Contemplation of Past and Feels Nation Is Strong Enough to Face Coming Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—"France has not conquered alone," declares Ernest Denis, professor at the Sorbonne, president of the Ligue Civique, in a special contribution to The Christian Science Monitor on the vital subject, the future of France, "and she admits unreservedly that definite success was only obtained thanks to the combined effort of civilized nations assembled in a common will against Prussian tyranny. She preserves an infinite gratitude for the nations which, less directly threatened than herself, claimed their share in the battle and helped her to repel invasion and break Teutonic militarism."

### What Might Have Been

"I am, however, persuaded that, in spite of all, the dream of William II and of the Pan-Germans would never have been completely realized, because it is impossible to admit that humanity could ever deny those ideas of liberty which it has so painfully elaborated and for which it has fought during centuries. It is, nevertheless, probable that, in order to defeat Germany, a long period of war would have been necessary, and that humanity might have been condemned to several centuries of fighting. In this sense, then, one can say that France has saved civilization, and that she has well merited from both the world and the cause of humanity."

"The Germans, however, declare this to be a victory of Pyrrhus. France, they say, has suffered such heavy losses that she is incapable of recovering from them. She was already weak before the war. Faced by peril, she recovered in a supreme effort a last spark of virility, and one did not, in truth, believe her capable of so magnificent an attitude. But at what a price has she bought her triumph! This prodigious tension has at length exhausted her. She is still capable—and she has proven it—of a momentary effort. But she is in no condition to support that regular and methodical effort which is the very condition of life."

### Doubtful Panegyrics

"Now, we Frenchmen would not be otherwise afflicted or astonished concerning these severe prognostications, were our enemies alone to pronounce them. But it occasionally seems to us as if our friends themselves were expressing a certain anxiety about our future, and as if, at the very moment when they praise us most highly, their gaze becomes veiled with sadness. Their panegyrics sometimes resemble direct threats."

"Now we wish to reassure them fully on our account. We do not know what fate the future reserves for us, but we do know that many difficulties await us. Yet this does not alarm us, and we feel ourselves quite strong enough to face any tasks which await us."

"We are frequently reproached with being an old country; this is true, but we do not see in this fact any reason for despairing. It is a great strength to be backed by a glorious past. Ours has been devoid neither of errors nor disasters, but it proves that we know how to recognize our impudences in time, and that we reorganize quickly from our misfortunes. This faculty of

rejuvenation has oft disconcerted our adversaries, and astonished our best friends."

### France in Retrospect

"Without looking as far back as the Hundred Years' War or the religious wars, it is undeniable that in 1871 our victors believed our fate to be sealed, and that they would never again meet us in their path. And, indeed, our situation was truly lamentable. The Prussians occupied more than half of our territory; and a formidable insurrection had swept over Paris. In the south of France disagreements, which were supposed to be long since ended, suddenly awoke to life and threatened national unity."

"Yet three years later, we had completely paid off the formidable contribution under which Bismarck had thought to crush us for many a long year; our army was reorganized; our credit was reestablished and our renaissance was so rapid as to alarm the Iron Chancellor, who saw no other means of checking our new prosperity than by a brusque attack."

"Since then our political life has been troubled by fearful crises, and we have known the most serious perplexities; we crossed a period of acute anti-militarism, and the most dangerous sophism found numerous and ardent advocates amongst us. Yet in spite of all, in spite of party agitation, we founded a magnificent colonial empire, we acquired precious alliances, we succeeded in developing our military forces, we extended popular education and elevated the masses of the nation to a remarkable moral height."

### No Vaunting of Virtues

"Does all this signify that everything is perfect in France? We are far from believing this, and we are far less disposed to vaunt our virtues than to depreciate ourselves. We are even reproached with revealing an excessive willingness in avowing our weaknesses. This is because we are attracted by progress and idealism. Nowhere is hypocrisy rarer than in France. The recent elections have proved that France has lost nothing of the clearness of her spirit and of the resolution of her courage. Their significance is quite apparent. War, which exacted a prodigious effort of courage, had necessarily obscured ideas and shaken all hearts. Weakened by too hard trials, and sinned against by an excessive tension, men were naturally prone to welcome the most fantastic illusions and were accessible to the most childish sophisms. The extremists counted upon the failure and weakness of the majority. It was sufficient to reveal to France into what an abyss she risked being dragged for her to immediately resume her self-possession."

"Good sense, declared our philosopher Descartes, is the faculty which is most universally distributed. Their which exacted a prodigious effort of courage, had necessarily obscured ideas and shaken all hearts. Weakened by too hard trials, and sinned against by an excessive tension, men were naturally prone to welcome the most fantastic illusions and were accessible to the most childish sophisms. The extremists counted upon the failure and weakness of the majority. It was sufficient to reveal to France into what an abyss she risked being dragged for her to immediately resume her self-possession."

### True to the Rights of Man

"She does not accept the dictatorship of the proletariat nor any other dictatorship. She holds herself to the formulas of the Declaration of the Rights of Man: 'The principles of all sovereignty reside essentially in the nation. No body, no individual can exert any authority which does not emanate directly from the nation. Law is the expression of national will.'"

"In order to maintain these primordial articles of the political faith of France, skeptics and indifferent persons alike shook off their nonchalance. One of the characteristic traits of the recent elections is, indeed, the considerable number of voters, the willingness with which all citizens affirmed their will, the precision with which they formulated their resolution."

"Does this mean that the new Chamber will not know the ardent dis-

cussions and tumultuous debates of its predecessor? Nobody supposes this. But why should one fear those agitations which are the ransom or rather the ornament of liberty? In political life, parties are necessary and their rivalries are fruitful on condition of being limited by a common preoccupation of national interest. From this point of view, the recent elections reveal a considerable progress of opinion."

"They mark, first of all, the definitive recognition of the Republican régime. The Conservative Party, inasmuch as it remained attached to certain monarchical traditions, no longer exists. Even the group of the Action Française was obliged to accept Republicanism on its lists, and this concession has not succeeded in saving it from a complete disaster. The election of Léon Daudet, the only one of its candidates named in Paris, can be explained solely by personal reasons, by the attraction exerted by his remarkable literary talent, and also by the incoherence of an electoral law voted far too rapidly and favoring the most curious combinations."

### France Remains Democratic

"For it is indispensable that no doubt should linger in any minds. It would be a grave error to suppose that because we have condemned Bolshevism, French electors are disposed to support a policy of reaction or even of stagnation. France is and remains a democratic people. Workmen are losing their way if they think to obtain the satisfaction of their claims by violence, and they are mistaken when they refuse to see that their interests are conformable with those of the ensemble of the country. The German Socialists, whatever errors they may have committed in practice, possessed a more exact comprehension of truth, when they affirmed that the proletariat derives a direct advantage from the prosperity of the country. All interests are solidary, and it is absurd to believe that the best way of improving the fate of workmen is to begin by disorganizing industry and commerce. It is because they did not understand this truth that the United Socialists have experienced so bitter a defeat."

"However, amongst the claims of the workers, many are extremely legitimate and should receive satisfaction. 'One of the primordial duties of the new Chamber will be to study seriously their demands in a spirit of large and human sympathy. It must combat with energy all social scourges, beginning with the drink traffic, improve conditions of living, transform the system of education and strive to further by all means in the disinterested classes those ideas of morality and of intellectual needs, which are the conditions and the dignity of life.'"

"France owes to all her children, with the security of the morrow, a larger share in the superior joys of civilization."

### HIGH PRICES IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The cost of living in the capital, in common with several other cities in the Dominion, has taken another big jump. Owing to it is stated by bakers, to the recent order of the Canadian Wheat Board, increasing the price of wheat, at Ft. William from \$2.30 to \$2.80 per bushel, the price of bread has been raised 2 cents and a loaf will now cost 13 cents, or about 20 per cent increase. Milk was also recently raised 2 cents per quart. In consequence of these increases on two common necessities, the restaurants of the city have given notice of 100 per cent increases on their commodities.

## The January Sale of White CONTINUES THIS WEEK

A highly interesting picture will reach you tomorrow morning if you step out of the Ninth Street elevator on to the third floor where our big Sale of White is in progress. The tables and cases will be stacked high with fresh, new stocks of dainty silk and lingerie undergarments, beautiful white petticoats and other items of interest.

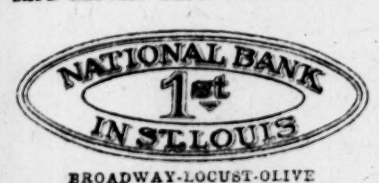
Then there are the corsets, presenting a full and complete selection. Down on the second floor will be found the linens, domestics, towels, white goods, etc., in abundance almost unbelievable.

It is only possible for us to provide such great assortments because of tremendous purchases made months ago while prices were much lower than they are today. It is likely that any merchandise re-ordered for later delivery will command a higher price. We, therefore, urge you to purchase in quantity for now and future requirements, and while these sale prices prevail.

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## LIKELY SOLUTION TO IRISH PROBLEM

Bernard Shaw Favors Federalism as Only Alternative to Sinn Fein and Devolution but Says the Irish Denounce It Loudly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—G. Bernard Shaw has recently contributed an article to The Irish Statesman on the subject of "Where Federalism Comes In." "There are at present," he says, "two alternatives to federalism, namely, Sinn Fein and devolution. If Ireland is fated to become that hapless thing, a modern independent republic without any fighting weight, all questions of federation or devolution drop; and Ireland's only rock and refuge is the League of Nations. That is what Sinn Fein is heading for. Consequently between the non-Separatists and Sinn Fein, there need be no discussion of federalism or devolution. Sinn Fein offers a clear alternative to both; and we must take it or leave it."

"If there is to be devolution among free nations, it must be from the federated to the federation, and not vice versa. If Ireland is to enter the British Commonwealth as a self-determining nation, not less independent than Australia and not less responsible than England, the question of federation arises at once very sharply. If we are not to let England go, and let Scotland go, and let Australasia, and Canada, and South Africa go, we must make up our minds as to the nature of the partnership."

### Ireland's Relations to England

"Ireland cannot shirk the question of her relations with England, as the overseas communities have shirked it. They have all the independence of separate republics, and all the stability and protection of imperial provinces. Their independence is guaranteed by their power to cut the painter when they please."

"The only way in which public opinion can be conciliated abroad, or consolidated at home, is by making ourselves (the Irish) intelligible to it. The most enthusiastic pro-Irish foreigners and colonialists and Americans complain that they cannot make out what we want, and that we do not seem to know ourselves. Take the present subject of federalism. When I tell an Irishman that I am a federalist, he immediately assures me that he quite agrees with me, but that no other Irishman will hear of it, and we all denounce federalism loudly and piously. But imagine the effect in the United States, where nobody can even conceive of any alternative to separation but federation. Australia is a federal commonwealth, and so is Canada. To them it seems ridiculous that the British Islands should not be organized as the Dominions."

"They do not see what more freedom Dublin need desire than Melbourne or Montreal. 'Viscount Grey, who has gone to America to conciliate public opinion there by assuring the Americans that Mr. Lloyd George is going to do the right thing by Ireland, and that the only obstacle to a settlement is the unreasonable demands of the Irish themselves, will have the cheapest of jobs if he is able to describe the proposals of Walter Long's committee as proposals to federate, and then cites repudiations of federalism by all the

Irish parties. He will say, 'You see, what is good enough for the United States is not good enough for Ireland. What was good enough for Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, is not good enough for Dillon and de Valera. What would you have us do with such people, who who bathed your country in its own blood for three years sooner than allow any of your states to break the federal bond?'

"Need Ireland wait until the English realize this necessity and remodel their Constitution? By no means. It is the business of the Irish to demand a national parliament and a federal parliament in which they are represented; but they want a national parliament first. Then when it is asked, 'Where is the federal parliament?' and the English innocently point to the existing London Parliament, the Irish will laugh at it but will send their representatives to it until it dawns on the English electorate that Ireland is sailing ahead of them, because the Irish have their national parliament and the English haven't."

Mr. Shaw would have Irishmen remember that those who are neither Separatists nor Unionists are either Federalists or mere anti-nationalist deviators. If Ireland stays voluntarily in the British Empire, he asserted, she stays in it on the same terms as England or the commonwealths overseas, and that means federation. He closed his article with a very apt little story: "Before the English came there had a rule that laws must be debated until nobody cried No to them. But they also had a rule that persons who kept on crying No to everything, should be removed from the meeting with the utmost possible violence. Ireland professes a high opinion of the wisdom of the East. The next man who cries No, should be closely watched. He is probably a man who says No to everything. The effective remedy is the Indian one."

### TEACHERS FAIL TO QUALIFY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Of the total number of applicants for first-grade public school teachers certificates examined since last April, 40.5 per cent failed to qualify, according to figures recently made public by A. T. Allen, secretary to the State Board of Examiners. There were an unusually large number of applicants to take the examinations. Many of the older and more experienced teachers have gone into more lucrative work, creating thereby an unprecedented demand for new teachers.



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## AS LORD HALDANE SEES BOLSHHEVISM

Lessons of French Revolution Show Russia's Salvation Is in Hands of Her Own People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That Britain was somewhat deficient in the "international mind" was claimed by Lord Haldane, who presided at a lecture given by W. S. Sanders on Bolshevism, under the auspices of the Fabian Society in the King's Hall, Covent Garden. They were, Lord Haldane declared, rather apt to take the standards that had been handed down to them by their grandmothers and to think there was no question about them.

Bolshevism had done very terrible things, it had committed many outrages and cut off the head of an innocent king. They, too, had cut off the head of a king; a king, according to his lights, no doubt as innocent, and possibly more innocent. The question was, what was the value of his lights? Looking back after two and a half centuries opinion was clearer today than "twenty years after" the event.

### French Revolution Understood

Then again France had cut off the head of the king, and a very innocent and good king he had been in many respects; and, so far as good intentions went, when they read the modern French stories, and he had been reading lately some of the work that had been done as the result of research by members of the Academy, they found a clearer light on the meaning of the French Revolution only after 100 years had elapsed. They found that the revolution had not really been against Louis XVI. The French Nation had wanted only a constitution and that constitution to work out its own salvation, and the reason why it had fought for the constitution with violence had not been due merely to the resistance of the old governing class, but to the hateful traditions of the periods of Louis XIV and XV.

When there was a great revolution it was directed against a great deal more than the matters of the moment

—it was directed against a bad past. That had been the case in Russia just as in the case of France, and as in their own country, when it had arisen against the Stuarts. What was the moral of this? It was that when they came to deal with the question of the demerits and the merits of a revolutionary movement the dominant test was what did the people themselves concerned, what did the democracy which was engaged, make of the matter in the end.

### Folly of Intervention

In the time of the French Revolution they had been carried away with the eloquence of Burke and many other eloquent men. What had been the result? The Allies had begun a war against the Revolution on a scale much larger than any that had ever been begun against the Bolshevik Revolution. And what had happened after the battle of Valmy? There had begun a drill through France which had turned the French Nation into one of the most tremendous fighting nations the world had ever seen. The people had pulled themselves together as soon as foreign powers threatened to invade their territory and showed that they had the consciousness of their title as a nation to liberty and had put that consciousness and that title beyond anything else. He thought the growing opinion in Great Britain was that no greater act of folly could be committed than to try to put down the state of things that today existed in Russia by foreign intervention.

How, then, was Bolshevism, assuming it was as bad as it was made out to be, to be put down? How were all these outrages and atrocities to be ended? By the people themselves. They were the only ones who could do it. They must leave it to Russia, and the reason why was because there was one faith so far in the world's history that had never betrayed those who held it and that was that if the main instincts of the people were right. The way of dealing with it was to let the people of Russia work it out themselves and not to make things worse by attempts to interfere, which were certain to be feeble and ineffective; and even if they were much more powerful than they promised to be, could not hope to attain success.

Wanamaker's



## Honorable Mention in The Pink and White Sale

Crisp hand-made batiste blouses, beginning at \$8.75.

Nightgowns copied from Paris models, beginning at \$8.75.

Hand-made imported lingerie, beginning at \$3.45.

### Examples:

Renee boasts of real fillet edging on her well-made collars and cuffs. A yoke across the shoulder, outlined with *entre deux*, makes the blouse set particularly well. This at \$8.75 is but one of many.

One interesting feature of the sale is a group of seven nightgowns that we found in Paris and had copied. The beauty of these gowns did not depend upon handwork. In their lines, particularly in the necks, yokes and sleeves, we see something new and different.

Hand-made lingerie has a peculiar charm that is always associated with things that represent care and patience.

Hyacinth is an embroidered nightgown with a pretty flowered design; \$3.45.

Narcissus, with a mere suggestion of a sleeve, is quite original; \$4.50.

Marquise is sleeveless, with pointed scallops, and a forget-me-not design embroidered on the yoke; \$5.25.

One of the ideas back of this annual Pink and White Sale is to show you what busy minds are planning and nimble fingers are making in many places throughout the world.

There is always a place here for something new.

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Given Fair Play and Freedom  
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Interference, It Will Come  
Out on Top Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Lord Inchcape, the chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, addressing a recent meeting of shareholders in London, said that in July last the company decided to get free from a self-imposed disability in its regulations which prevented it from issuing deferred stock to its deferred stockholders, or capitalizing its surplus assets, by the issue of stock to the deferred stockholders. This year they proposed to pay no bonus, but to limit their deferred dividend to 12 per cent. At the same time they proposed to distribute amongst the deferred stockholders about £200,000 of deferred stock in proportion to their holdings, which the appreciation in certain of their assets held in reserve enabled them to do. This course was adopted so as to husband their cash resources, and thereby strengthen their position.

The company now controlled 427 steamers with a gross tonnage exceeding 2,250,000 tons. The ships were operating all over the world. For the company's year which commenced in October last he could see nothing at the moment to prevent their laying a fairly acceptable statement before the shareholders a year hence.

## Effects of Chartering

From September, 1914, to March, 1917, half of the British Mercantile Marine had been under charter to government at Blue Book rates, and from March, 1917, practically all steamers not previously engaged had come under charter at Blue Book rates. It was a curious coincidence that as soon as all the free ships came under charter to government, and the rates of freight and passage money were controlled by government, they were advanced by anything from 19 per cent to 85 per cent, and it was another coincidence that as soon as the steamers had been freed from control in the spring of 1919 the rates had been very considerably reduced. If there was any profiteering in freights and rates of passage, the ship owners were certainly not the culprits. Both the Peninsular & Oriental and British India companies had suffered inordinately from government requisition. The two companies still had 25 steamers in the service of the government.

It would, in his judgment, be many a long day before rates of freight and passage came down to a pre-war basis, the cost of working steamers having increased enormously. Wages, coal, stores, repairs, cost of handling cargo, had all advanced, and it was impossible to make ends meet at anything like pre-war rates of freight and passage.

## Losses More Than Replaced

The company and its allies had lost during the war by enemy action no fewer than 94 ships of a gross tonnage

of 543,520 tons. These and other losses had been replaced with 169 ships of a gross tonnage of 1,168,298 tons. The large mail steamers of the Morea class which had not been sunk by the enemy, and which were fitted as armed cruisers, had to some extent been reconducted and would shortly be in commission again, and they hoped to see all their trades back to normal and the mail services to the east, the Far East, and Australia restored to their old regularity within a short time.

A year or two ago, when there was talk of nationalizing the British mercantile marine, he said that if it were done it would involve their retiring from business and selling their ships to neutrals, allies, and others. By "others" he meant Americans, and if British shipowners were to be up against the competition of the American Shipping Board, which meant the resources of the American Government, they might be forced into that position. Another competitor to private enterprise in the Commonwealth Government of Australia had come on the scene. If British shipowners had against them the resources of Australia it might end in their selling their ships to the Australian Government.

## Australian Competition "Hard"

Everything had worked perfectly smoothly for the last 40 years, and they regarded it as uncommonly hard that the Commonwealth Government should now propose to step in and borrow money to place steamers in the Australian trade to compete with private enterprise.

The Anti-Dumping Bill caused him growing consternation. Any measure on those lines, which sought to rivet on British industry the abomination of government control would be fought unflinchingly by the entire commercial community. The sole condition on which British trade could recover the ground it had lost was that it should be absolutely free of bureaucratic control.

It had been said in some quarters that some shipowners were benefiting by their vessels being sunk, and by the recovery of the insurance money. He could only say, in regard to themselves and their allies that every penny recovered for vessels lost had gone or would go into new tonnage. Their surplus balances had been invested in government securities on which he feared they would make a serious loss, which would have to be debited to the account of patriotism.

## From Coal to Oil

They had decided to go over gradually from coal to oil in the matter of fuel, and they were satisfied that it would be possible in the near future to secure adequate supplies of oil all over the world. The difficulty of driving large ships at a high speed by internal combustion engines had yet to be surmounted, but it would come in time. For the present steam could be raised for the reciprocating and turbine engine by oil fuel at a cost no greater than coal. There might not be a great economy by the use of oil fuel instead of coal for the steam engine, but the conditions of life below would be improved by the abolition of stoking and the increased comfort on board ship to passengers, as well as to crews, by the avoidance of coal inc. at terminal and intermediate ports, would be appreciable, while the delays

for taking in oil instead of coal would be very much reduced.

About 8,000,000 tons of British shipping had been sunk by enemy action out of the pre-war total of 21,000,000 tons. But this had not affected the determination of British shipowners to maintain their position, nor had it broken the sea-going spirit of the race. Given fair play and freedom from government interference and control, the British mercantile marine would come out on top again.

BRITAIN MAY BECOME  
CHIEF SEED MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, referred to the debt which the Board of Agriculture owed to the Agricultural Seed Trades Association of the United Kingdom, when he spoke as chief guest of the association at the annual dinner held in London, recently. He was glad, he said, to have heard so much of what the seed trade had done during the war. The association members had not only literally made two blades grow where one grew before, but they had gone beyond that in many cases. They had made two or more blades grow where none grew before, because the seeds with which the country had previously been supplied had not been capable of growing anything.

The government was under an obligation to the seed trade of a province or district, has been forwarded by the provincial or district grand secretary, and everything has been found to be in order, these formalities having been duly observed and the petition lodged seven days before the meeting of the Board of Agriculture, then the board, at its next meeting, may order the sum of £20 to be granted toward the relief of the distressed brother. If this sum is insufficient the grand master may award £40, but if more than this is necessary the application must come before the Grand Lodge, which meets once in every three months. The Mark authorities have long realized the further difficulties that might be occasioned through delays that must inevitably occur under this complicated system, and in the case of members of the Mark degree, where distress compels an application to the benevolent fund, relief is granted within a very few hours of the application being received.

SYRIAN CONGRESS PROTESTS  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS, Syria—A commission consisting of Mohammed Perzi Pasha and 11 other members of the Syrian Congress recently waited upon the French and British liaison officers and explained to them the present Syrian situation. They said that they could not be held responsible for anything that might occur if the country was to continue to be subjected to the same lawless ambitions which it was at present.

BRITISH MASONIC  
RELIEF SCHEMES

Craft Intends to Improve Procedure for Granting Prompt Assistance—Plan for Supplying Another Lifeboat Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Apparently there is no limit to the scope of the benevolence of the Craft, or to the desire of the authorities in England to extend its operations. For many years past, but particularly during the last four years when distress has been accentuated, compliance with the existing rules and formalities which have resembled those of the Medes and Persians in their inelasticity, has not infrequently resulted in hardship. For instance, a brother in distress—and not every one has made a fortune during the war—finds himself compelled to make application to the Board of Benevolence. If the applicant has been a subscribing member of a lodge for at least five years, with certain minor exceptions, and his application has been recommended and signed in open lodge, and in the case of a province or district, has been forwarded by the provincial or district grand secretary, and everything has been found to be in order, these formalities having been duly observed and the petition lodged seven days before the meeting of the Board of Benevolence, then the board, at its next meeting, may order the sum of £20 to be granted toward the relief of the distressed brother. If this sum is insufficient the grand master may award £40, but if more than this is necessary the application must come before the Grand Lodge, which meets once in every three months. The Mark authorities have long realized the further difficulties that might be occasioned through delays that must inevitably occur under this complicated system, and in the case of members of the Mark degree, where distress compels an application to the benevolent fund, relief is granted within a very few hours of the application being received.

## Many New Certificates Issued

The scheme for the provision of a third lifeboat to be placed with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in the name of the Grand Lodge of England, has now been decided upon. Two have already been supplied and endowed, and now a third, at the cost of some £2,000, is to be built and named the Duke of Connaught as a thank-offering for the grand master's return from Canada. The scheme was first put forward in 1914, but the re-

is to be invested and the annual proceeds devoted to the assistance of those Freemasons and their dependents who cannot immediately be helped by the various existing Masonic benevolent funds, but who stand in need of prompt, even though necessarily limited aid, and this fund is to be administered by such a small number of officers of the Grand Lodge as will insure, by promptitude and action, the greatest immediate benefit with the least practical formality.

The fund for the relief of interned Masons has now been closed, the necessity for continuing its operations having disappeared. There is a balance in hand of some £4000 odd, and this sum is to be transferred to the Lethworth memorial fund and added to the £2000 odd remaining there, while other small sums outstanding from various funds will also be added, which will allow of the investment of a capital sum of £10,000.

## Progress in Knight Templary

Cambridge is becoming notorious for selecting Freemasons for its mayors. The last three occupants of the mayoral chair have all been Freemasons, and recently a fourth was appointed, George Plume Hawkins, a past master of the Scientific Lodge and secretary of the Cantabrigia Lodge, of which he was a founder. The progress made by the Craft, Arch and Mark is finding its echo in Knight Templary, and the quarterly report just issued states that warrants have been issued for four new preceptories, to meet at Brighton, London, Widnes, and Taunton. Three new provincial priors have been appointed: Capt. the Hon. George St. Vincent Harris for Kent and Surrey, Maj. Cuthbert Leicester Warren for Cheshire, and Lieut.-Col. Miles J. Stapleton for north and east Yorkshire.

LONDON NOW LEADING  
SEAPORT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Port of London Authority in an official communiqué states that it is a matter of common knowledge that the diversion of shipping traffic to west coast ports during the latter stages of the war had an unfavorable influence upon the maritime trade of London. Thus during the seven months ended October 31, 1918, the vessels arriving and departing with cargoes reached a total of 7,711,588 tons at Liverpool, whereas London's record was 6,083,845 tons. For the time being, therefore, Liverpool, with a percentage of 16.5 of the total for the United Kingdom, claimed, on the basis of shipping tonnage, to be the first British seaport, London's percentage having fallen to 13.

With the return to more normal conditions, matters have rapidly tended to revert to the pre-war position as regards these two great ports. For the seven months' period ended October 31, 1919, the comparative figure for London is 10,303,299 tons, an increase of 4,219,451 tons, while Liverpool is credited with 9,249,957 tons, an increase of 1,508,369 tons. The effect of the returns (from which many of the vessels engaged on government service are excluded in both ports) is to give London 16.4 per cent of the tonnage, and Liverpool 14.7 per cent.

This Store Closes at 5 P. M.

## James McCreery &amp; Co.

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NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

Annual January Sale

## Royal Wilton Rugs

Actual Reductions of 25%

This is no ordinary sale—it is an extraordinary one. It is not a special or fortunate purchase offered at a low purchase price, but our regular stock reduced 25%, which makes it practically

Wholesale Price to You

THE REASON: We could not make a special purchase of a large quantity of Royal Wilton Rugs this year as we have been able to do other years, because of the great scarcity, so rather than disappoint our customers, who we know await this Sale each year, we offer our entire stock minus all profit to us.

High Grade  
Royal Wilton RugsSize 9x12 ft. . . . . regularly 115.00  
84.50

The product of three of this country's foremost manufacturers at an actual saving that can hardly be equalled elsewhere. An enormous selection.

Wilton Rugs

Size 6x9 ft. . . . . regularly 72.50  
59.75Fringed  
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Handsome rugs in a variety of patterns and colors to suit all requirements. A few are seamless.

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Size 27x54 inches. . . . . regularly 16.75  
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IN ADDITION

9x12 Ft. Seamless Velvet Rugs  
49.75

regularly 65.50

Excellent rugs in good patterns and colorings. (Eighth Floor.)

Annual January Sale of  
"McCreery Linens"

Famous for Quality

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Less Than Prevailing Wholesale Cost

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths,  
regularly 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00,  
each 4.25, 6.50 and 7.50Heavy All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table  
Cloths. Size 2x2 yards  
each 6.50, 8.00 and 9.50  
regularly 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00Size 2x2½ yards  
each 7.50, 9.00 and 10.00  
regularly 9.00, 11.00 and 14.00Size 2x3 yards  
each 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00  
regularly 12.00, 13.00 and 15.00All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table  
Napkins, regularly 6.50, 9.00 and 12.50,  
doz. 4.20, 6.50 and 9.001,200 yards All Linen Table Damask,  
bleached, 70 inches wide.  
regularly 3.00, yard 2.00Pure Irish Linen Sheets,  
pair 14.50, 17.50 and 19.50  
regularly 18.00, 22.50 and 25.00Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases  
pair 2.90, 4.50 and 5.75  
regularly 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

## Wardrobe Trunks for the South

TRUNKS that offer the best value for the money of any Wardrobe Trunks we know of—in convenience, in carrying capacity, in strength, safety and long period of service.

If you want Luggage of highest reliability at a cost not incomparably high, the Loeser Luggage Shop can offer you values as sound in every way as these:

## Loeser Wardrobe Trunks at \$42.50

Three-quarter size, 19x22x10 inches; of three-ply basswood and fiber construction. Contains eight hangers and shoe pockets; special drawers to hold two men's hats and three other roomy drawers; all full size.

## Loeser Wardrobe Trunks at \$50

Three-quarter size, 19x22x10 inches; three-ply basswood and fiber construction. Has patent lock fastening Trunk in three places at one operation; no draw bolts on outside. Five full-size drawers, eight garment hangers and shoe pockets.

## Everwear Wardrobe Trunks, \$62.50

Full size, 45x19x22½ inches; open dome top model of three-ply veneer and basswood construction, hard fiber covered and bound. Spacious, lock drawers, nine garment hangers, spring clothes retainer, laundry bag, shoe pockets and envelope pocket top. Holds 15 to 20 garments.

## Black Cowhide Traveling Bags, \$12

Made of black long-grain cowhide, full cut, double-stitched, with sewed corners; braced trimmings and lock. Has two handles, leather lining and three pockets. Full 18-inch size.

Luggage Shop, Basement

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WASH WAISTS

\$2.85

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
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SPARS AND SHIP TIMBER  
ALSO ALL CLASSES OF FIR, OAK, YELLOW AND WHITE PINE  
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We extend a cordial invitation to shoe dealers and the public, to visit our exhibit of At-Last-A Shoe Dressings and Leather Dyes in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., during the National Shoe Retailers Association Convention January 12th to 15th inclusive. Courteous attendants will explain the superior qualities of At-Last-A White Canvas Dressing and why it WILL NOT RUB OFF.

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AURORA, ILLINOIS



AT-LAST-A  
Shoe Dressings  
Cleaners  
and  
Dyes



## COOPERATION MAY HELP AGRICULTURE

British Farmers Form Cooperative Organization so That Produce Can Be Exchanged for Agricultural Necessities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The idea of the Cooperative Wholesale Society directors of supplying the members of the cooperative movement, as well as the general public, with provisions obtained direct from the producers, and where possible, grown on cooperative farms, is gradually shaping itself into a definite policy. In pursuance of this policy they have recently opened an agricultural hall at Clitheroe, in the Ribblesdale Valley of Lancashire, where Ribblesdale farmers can meet and organize themselves on cooperative lines.

The hall, which faces the railway station, is admirably suited for its purpose, and is so arranged that agricultural implements and machinery, seeds, cattle foods, and every kind of farming requisite can be displayed. The Cooperative Insurance Society has an office in the building also, at which farmers can obtain information on the insurance of their stocks, crops, and buildings. That the farmers of the district are interested, is shown in the fact that on the day of the opening ceremony they visited the hall in hundreds. It is confidently believed that the 600 or 700 farmers who visit Clitheroe weekly, will find this agricultural hall a boon, because there they will be sure of a fair and ready market for all the produce they can bring.

### Interests of Farmers Considered

With the object of learning something of the agricultural work of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on F. Jackson, chief of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Agricultural Department, who, in reply to inquiries, said: "The society being primarily a consumers' organization, is in a very peculiar position with regard to agricultural production. You see we are, at present, so largely dependent on the agricultural industry for our supplies, that we have necessarily to take into consideration the interests of the farmers, and to this end we are helping them to organize, so that they can more readily exchange their produce with us for agricultural machinery, cattle food, seeds, and other farming necessities."

"At the same time we are setting up as farmers ourselves, working side by side with other agriculturists, affording opportunities for the exchange of commodities, and what is even more important, for the exchange of views. Already we possess 45,000 acres of good farming land in various parts of the country, most of which is being worked for us by the farmers, who tenanted the farms before we bought. We have in every case invited the holders to act for us as farm bailiffs. We are raising cattle, producing milk, butter, cheese, and eggs, and are growing wheat and other cereals, fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. Taking everything into consideration, the difficulties in the way, and the infancy of our agricultural department, we have, I think, every reason to entertain hopes for the future of cooperative agriculture."

### Other Cooperative Associations

"Apart from our own agricultural efforts," continued Mr. Jackson, "there are several cooperative agricultural associations in existence, with whom we have had dealings for years. Many of them are members of the Cooperative Wholesale Society and have a share in its government. This membership with the society forms a link between the producer and the consumer, and it gives the society a chance of watching the interests of both. This system of control is, I think, unique, and England is the only country where it is possible, it being primarily a consumers' country. Countries such as Denmark and Russia are different; they are very largely producers' countries, exporting most of their produce, and there the interests of the producer predominate. By organizing the farmers and allowing them to become members of the Cooperative Wholesale Society they are enabled to come in on level terms with the consumers, and so purchase their requirements at cooperative prices."

"The three chief cooperative agri-

cultural organizations in the British Isles are, the Agricultural Organization Society, Limited, the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, Limited, and the Scottish Agricultural, Limited. The first, on December 31, 1917, had 861 societies affiliated with it, representing a membership of 130,000. The second, which was founded in 1894 for the organization of cooperation among Irish farmers and farm laborers, had, at the end of 1916, 958 societies in affiliation, with a membership of 107,000 farmers, and a turnover of more than £6,000,000. Among these societies are 350 creameries, whose turnover exceeds £4,500,000. Affiliated with the Scots organization are 142 purchase, dairy, and poultry

## MALAGA EXPECTS A NEW ERA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

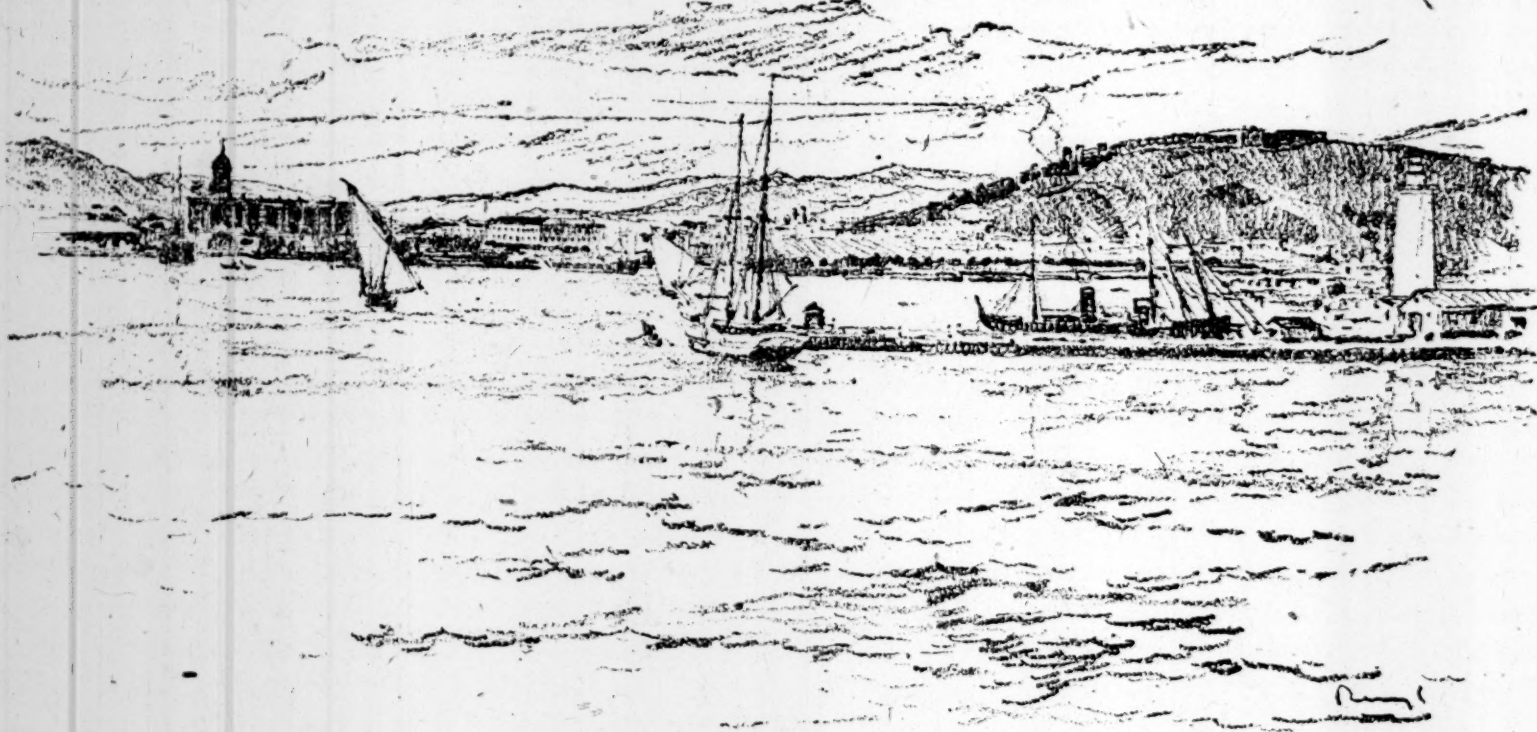
There is a keen feeling in Malaga that, of the several cities of Spain that have not had justice done to them by the outside world, or, even, oftentimes by the Spaniards themselves, it is, in this respect, one of the most unfortunate. There are points in which this Malaga-on-the-Mediterranean coast is a match for the world. So, like various other communities of the peninsula, it is setting forth at the present time upon a reconstruction

is; and the suggestion of the tropics in the vegetation is strong and agreeable.

### Phoenician Origin

The Moors have left their mark on Malaga more than on most other Spanish places. It is of Phoenician origin; the Phoenicians had a factory there. Its very name, Malaga—Malac, to salt, salt fish having been the staple trade of the place—is Phoenician. The Romans liked it immensely and made it one of their chief centers of civilization in Spain. And the Moors loved it and never wearied in their praises of its fruitful soil and its climate. It was very convenient for the Moroccan coast; from the adjacent heights on

tropical and semi-tropical growths. Its irrigation is, however, very defective, but in recent years a great effort has been made to remedy this. Works have been established for the construction of a huge reservoir about 30 miles above the city in the beautiful gorge known as the Hoyo de Chorro. Now nearing completion this reservoir is dammed by a dike over 300 feet high, and is 5 miles long by 2 broad. This is calculated with proper irrigation to supply not only a large district between there and the sea, but to furnish all the power for multitudinous new mills and factories. It is on account of the strength of such new works as this, and much coastal and other railway develop-



Entering Malaga

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

societies; six stock improvement societies, seven cooperative creameries, and six fruit societies. Their total membership is 10,812, and the turnover in 1917 was £750,000.

## Y. W. C. A. CONTINUES EDUCATIONAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Lloyd George, in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently opened a bazaar organized by the National Appeal Council of the Y. W. C. A. Blue Triangle. The Mayor of Westminster, Viscount Douerelle, presided. Mrs. Lloyd George referred to the great work of the Y. W. C. A. during and since the war. In 1918 alone, she said, they had spent £20,000 on clubs and canteen work in centers where it was difficult for girls to get good meals and rest. The association had spent £1500 on hostels for refugees, soldiers in hospitals and £3000 had been devoted to work abroad in India, China, South Africa, and Mesopotamia.

Blue Triangle clubs and hotels were maintained all over the country at a cost of £60,000. In London alone they provided over 2000 beds every night. The work of the association had grown very fast during the past few years. In 1913-14 the total expenditure had been £561, and this had grown in 1918 to £293,455. Perhaps the most striking fact was that during the last three years the association had collected about £500,000 for work among young women, and this last alone justified the appeal that was now made. The Y. W. C. A. was going on with its good work. The clubs would continue to give educational facilities and they were going to organize holiday resorts and generally to give the girls a new start in life.

### DISCOUNT GIVEN ON ARMY GOODS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—State, municipal, and county institutions may purchase at a 10 per cent discount any of the surplus goods held by the War Department, the director of sales announces.

tion of itself, with a new equipment and the exercise of propaganda on its own behalf, to the end that it may become a favorite resort for those who love sunshine and a climate which is almost the most perfect conceivable in its geniality and equability. It is often said that there are not more than 10 days in the year when the most timid and careful person may not roam about in sunshine, and with no need to think of weather. In winter the temperature, reckoned by Fahrenheit, ranges as a rule between 50 and 68 degrees, and rarely does it fall below the 40 mark; yet when summer is at its hottest it is seldom above 85. There is a smooth softness in the atmosphere that makes it very delightful; life is nearly always good and brisk in Malaga. Yet it has been neglected. Visitors indeed, those who have found out and know, go there in increasing numbers, but it is not yet a real resort as one might say, and, until comparatively recently, there was hardly a decent hotel there. However, its population is one of the most cosmopolitan in the world for all that.

Living Is Cheap With the change in general circumstances in Europe, places like this in Spain are speculating inwardly and outwardly upon the chances of their attracting some of the travelers' custom that has been in the way of going to Italy and France. There are few places in Europe where living is cheaper, and in many respects more agreeable than here, and at some places in southern Spain. It has never made proper headway with the outside world for two chief reasons: first, because it is mostly a rich community, thriving fine on its shipping and exports, and has no particular desire for outside assistance; and, secondly, because it has not been well governed in the past. Again, being essentially a commercial place with an exceptionally strong vein of cold rough materialism running through the population, it has little or nothing to offer the stranger in the way of art treasures from the past, or very wonderful sights of any kind. Its Alameda is a good and convenient promenade, far better than many cities have said it

a clear day the Atlas Mountains can be plainly seen. The Moors made it prosperous. But about the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it began to decline rapidly. Then it ascended again to a certain enterprise and well-being, and by the nature and disposition of the people was rather exclusive and independent in its attitude toward the rest of Spain, and even of Andalusia. The enterprise has taken curious turns in the not distant past. Its shippers and the persons of allied interests are mostly rich people, and they have known how to serve their own ends in their own way. Thus one merchant, settling himself to get the best of the heavy customs duties, which annexed such a large proportion of the profits of his steamships, used to get up a revolution scare when his vessels laden with contraband were ready to run into the harbor, by hiring ruffians to shout suddenly in the middle of the town, "Viva la Republica!" and "Abajo el Boberno!" A wild crowd would immediately collect, the guardia civil would be called out, officials and soldiers were summoned from their posts to the scene of the disturbance and kept busy there for some time, and while these events were proceeding the merchant ran in his ships and got his stuff ashore.

### New Era Expected

There is an idea that nearly everything may be made to grow in this generous district if only man did his share. Some of the properties in this vicinity, which have been best developed and served, indicate by their palm trees, bamboos, and ferneries what Malaga can do in the way of

ment, that Malaga believes it is about to enter upon a new era that will raise it above anything that its past history can show. It must not be overlooked that even now, with its population of over 140,000, it comes next to Seville in size for southern Spain, and it is believed that, in proportion to its numbers, it ranks with Barcelona as one of the richest cities in the country.

It is not, as has been suggested, strong on the artistic side, and is a seriously practical sort of place. Malaga, nevertheless, has much to show in the way of its appreciation of the spirit of progress. Its Art and Industrial School is one of the best in Spain, and the numbers, diligence, and attainments of the pupils in their studies in art, lithography, photography, and so forth, invariably cause astonishment to the visitor, who asks himself, if such things can be in a provincial seaport in Spain, what then should the country not be capable of?

Throughout January any Capper & Capper Store is likely at any time to be offering very attractive special prices on a variety of men's wear. It is a good plan to watch the Capper & Capper windows in your town and to drop in now and then.

**The Royal**  
Suits, Gowns, Millinery, Furs  
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We Cater to Smartly Dressed Women  
The Store of Personal Service

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40c up  
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5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO  
We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash  
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## ADVERTISING HELPS IRISH LINEN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—S. G. Haughton, the administrator of the Irish Linen Society, in the course of an address to the Belfast Rotary Club, reviewed the history of advertising and propaganda. He gave a rough idea of how things stood before 1914. In 1913 linen piece goods were almost 62,000,000 yards less than in 1866. The average yardage exported from 1864 to 1880 was 204,000,000, and from 1881 to 1913, 173,000,000, so that although there had been an outward appearance of progress there had, in fact, been retrogression. Then came the formation of the Irish Linen Society and its propaganda, and that was the forerunner of their new Industrial Scientific Research Association for the linen trade.

In all this they had to encounter opposition. Opposition of the trade, of the representatives of the trade and salesmen abroad, of the distributors in the different markets, and finally of the consumer. When he went to New York he found this opposition almost as great as in Belfast, and it took some time to vindicate the policy of not lowering prices in view of the coming shortage of flax. But once that policy had been vindicated the tide had turned, and there was now coming about good cooperation between manufacturers and distributors. Advertising and propaganda, he added, should not be regarded as a superficial subject, but as one requiring most serious thought.

**AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT URGED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Maj. Arthur Lincoln, representative of the Dominion Air Board, has visited Saskatchewan and conferred with various bodies respecting the possibilities of the development of the use of aircraft in this Province for commercial and departmental purposes. As the result of his visit he is recommending to the Dominion Air Board the establishment of air-service stations in north Saskatchewan; an air-service training school in Regina; air patrols to cover the forest areas of the northern part of the Province; the encouraging of the use of aircraft for commercial purposes in bringing from the far north small but valuable shipments of furs; making airplanes available for police services in the north country as well as on the international boundary line

between Saskatchewan and the United States. He also recommends that aircraft be used for photographing the unsurveyed areas of the north country to assist in locating land suitable for ranching, and mixed farming, and the use of airplanes on certain mail routes in districts where the present service is poor owing to lack of adequate railway facilities.

### UTILITY INQUIRY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The 1920 Legislature of New Jersey will have before it a recommendation by the State Public Utilities Commission that the Legislature make an impartial investigation of public utility regulation, including the manner in which the commission has administered its duties, particularly in raising trolley rates.



## What Will the Year 1920 Profit You?

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THE extreme reductions now in effect on our entire stock of exquisite Fur Coats, Coats, Muffs, Scarfs and other fur pieces mark this event as our most advantageous Fur buying opportunity of the entire year.

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Our entire winter stock is now offered at tremendous reductions. These are the most fashionable garments shown in a profuse variety of smart styles. They are exquisitely made of the wanted fabrics.

Model illustrated, 43.5, 36 inch length, Marton or Beaver Collar and Cuffs, same model, 39 inch length, \$215.

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## THEATERS

## Miss Grace George's New Comedy

Miss Grace George in "The Ruined Lady," an adventure in three acts by Miss Frances, presented at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, evening of January 5, 1920. The cast:

Dorothy Mortimer.....Lella Frost  
Julia Mortimer.....Richard Farrell  
Jack Torrance.....Freeman Wood  
Julia.....Helen Reimer  
Bibby.....James McHugh  
"Bill" Bruce.....John Milner  
Mrs. Potts-Thompson.....Caroline Locke  
Oliver Gresham.....Frances Nordstrom  
Ann Mortimer.....Grace George  
Mayena Bredin.....Katharine Congriff  
"Cutie" Bird.....Marie Bryant

BOSTON, Massachusetts—After witnessing Miss Nordstrom's circus-like little farce the playgoer will understand her use of a somewhat startling little. For Miss George has the role of a spinster, Ann, who puts herself in the way of seeming to become compromised with Bill, to whom she has been engaged for 12 years. All this time she has been taking care of the orphaned children of her brother and Bill's sister. Ann's indignant friend, Oliver Gresham, rouses Ann to take a stand for her own happiness, now that the children have grown to have little need of her. To stir Bill out of the brotherly attitude into which he has settled under her ministrations to his comfort, she goes to his rooms at midnight, and allows herself to be discovered there by her sisters. Although she has a lively adventure, which, after many happenings that at once delight and disconcert Ann, end as she had hoped, in marriage. The story is both romantic and satirical, for a good deal of the laughter aroused by the smartly amusing talk that Miss Nordstrom has given to the people of the play is caused by her frequent thrusts at the conventional heroes that go with the hackneyed stage situation of a heroine inveigled into a man's room at midnight. The usually placid and proper Ann enters so heartily into her adventure that Bill naturally wonders what has come over her, and jumps at the conclusion that he has a rival. This fancy gives Ann something to tease Bill with during the third act until he comes up to the romantic mark of her hopes and declares that no one shall take her from him.

Miss George has a sprightly rôle. Ann is constantly the center of equivocal situations that at once distress and amuse her. For those 12 years of service have tended steadily to sharpen her sense of the ludicrous. This effect of double emotion, the serio-comic, is handled with skillful ease by Miss George. Who is more facile in commanding all the sparkling implications of high comedy acting? Far above the plane of vaudeville farce, to which Miss Nordstrom's play might easily if it were less adroitly produced, Miss George lifted her characterization.

Better work in the part of Bill than Mr. Milner's could not fairly be hoped for. He made uncommonly likeable a romantic hero who, while ordinarily intelligent, was required by the drift of the story to be uncommonly obtuse. So the effective work of Miss George's leading man must be accounted one more example of good acting. Miss Nordstrom's crisply authoritative comedy style added much to the evening's total of laughter. Besides writing the play and acting a part she also staged the piece. She set it going with a snap, not merely in the exits of comic characters like the funny cook, so well played by Miss Reimer, but with characteristic stage movements for all the personages. Miss Lella Frost, Mr. Farrell and Mr. Wood acted the three children of the story with something of the juvenile authenticity that the youngsters had in "Seventeen."

"The Crimson Alibi" in London  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Crimson Alibi," melodrama by George Broadhurst, founded on a story by Octave Roy Cohen, presented by Mr. Arthur Bourchier at the Strand Theater, London, England. The cast:

Joshua Quincy.....St. John Hamond  
"Black" Williams.....Ronald Hammond  
"Jack" Williams.....Margaret Sudamore  
David Carroll.....E. E. George  
Professor Bristol.....Herbert Runston  
Inspector Leverage.....Ray Raymond  
Andrew Quincy.....Robert MacLachlan  
Judith Barrett.....Jean Webster Brough  
Mrs. Deane.....Mary Robson  
Collins.....Gordon Tomkins  
Mrs. Burrage.....Florence Wood  
Robert Dorrington.....James Lindsay  
Mary Garrison.....Kylie Bellow  
Mrs. Wrench.....Olga Stale  
Giovanni.....Cecil Fowler  
Blackie Parks.....George Zucco  
Larry Conover.....Louis Hector  
Julie.....Winifred Richards

LONDON, England—Mr. Arthur Bourchier's first venture, on returning to management, has been to produce a melodrama which keeps the audience mystified and wondering

from first to the last. It shows how completely the modern stage has abandoned the old-time convention that an audience must never be kept in the dark about anything.

The plot of "The Crimson Alibi" has the merit of extreme simplicity. It begins with a homicide, which the audience sees; but it does not see the slayer, at least not clearly enough to know whether it is a man or a woman. The next three acts are devoted to tracing the slayer's identity, the last act revealing it. At the request of the professional police, who sometimes do this sort of thing in books and plays, the case is taken up by one David Carroll, an amateur detective. With the assistance of the "professionals" and also of a ridiculous boy with the usual boyish ambition to become a detective, Carroll pursues his investigations and succeeds in finding no fewer than five suspects, one being a woman whom Carroll knows. There is also another girl in the case. No one suspects her, but she accuses herself of the crime in order to shield her lover, against whom things are looking black. But no one believes her!

The evidence against each of these suspects is convincing, but circumstantial. In the last act the amateur detective seats them all in front of him in a semi-circle, and then proceeds to call them out one by one, whilst he reads out the damning evidence against them. This evidence is in every case overwhelming, strong, and each individual finds himself on the brink of the scaffold, before being relieved by the one piece of conclusive evidence in his favor. "This crime must have been committed by a right-handed man; you are left-handed," is the salvation of one man; the fact that he was known to have been in an irresponsible condition at the time of the crime is the saving of another. And so on until the detective comes to the real offender—but it would be a pity to give the surprise away. Suffice it to say that the play ends happily for all concerned, including the guilty one, and the curtain falls on each of the various suspects happy with the girl who has always believed in his innocence, for they are, for the most part present at the inquiry in couples. Even the woman suspect gives her hand to Carroll, who, though he may have had his suspicions, has always endeavored to shield her, in spite of his stern morals and resolve to do absolute justice.

The acting is good. Mr. A. E. George plays the part of the amateur detective with the necessary force and incisiveness, but in the last scene he shouts too loud, and gives the false impression that he is bullying his victims. As Mary Garrison, Miss Kylie Bellow makes a distinct advance in her art. She has a difficult part, being required to play on an intense note from start to finish. Mrs. Burrage, a motherly housekeeper, without much sense of humor, was delightfully played by Miss Florence Wood with a rich sense of humor. The remaining characters were all adequately played according to the usual traditions of this kind of play.

But why "The Crimson Alibi"? For if there was one line of defense that no one of the characters suspected could have adopted it was surely that of the alibi. They were all at or near the scene of the homicide at or about the hour of the crime. This, in itself, is sufficiently remarkable, and bespeaks the kind of play this is. And for those who like that kind of play it can safely be recommended.

## CARS FOR COAL DEMANDED

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Less coal is mined in West Virginia at this time than was mined when the recent nation-wide strike of miners was in force, say representatives of operators' and miners' organizations. The situation is the result of a car shortage, and both operators and miners are appealing to the federal authorities for relief.

## WAR RISK ECONOMY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill to abolish the War Risk Insurance Bureau and transfer its functions to other departments was introduced yesterday by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and referred to the Finance Committee. Senator Smoot claimed the change would eliminate 7000 employees at a saving of millions annually.

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## MUSIC

## Fruit for Discussion in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Once or twice in the course of a season the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offers a succès de sensation to its patrons. One of these excitements it presented at the concerts of December 26-27, when Percy Grainger's music to an imaginary ballet, "The Warriors," had its first performance in Chicago. A somewhat similar occasion was presented two seasons ago, when Mr. Grainger brought his suite, "In a Nutshell," together with an imposing array of percussion instruments more or less unusual, to Orchestra Hall. Whatever one may think about the composer's artistic ideas, there can be no doubt that his music evokes discussion. At least it does not leave a negative impression upon the people who listen to it. There were those in Orchestra Hall who rapturously acclaimed the very considerable hurly-burly in "The Warriors"; there were those, too, whose feelings were so perturbed that they emitted sibilant noises.

Apparently that which arouses antagonism in Mr. Grainger's latest inspiration is his employment of steel marimbas and a brass band playing behind the scenes out of tune with the orchestra. It requires courage, perhaps, to spread over the stage the curious instruments of percussion that Mr. Grainger affects. At least other composers should feel grateful that one of their number has the intrepidity to attempt experiments. As for the music of "The Warriors," it must be declared that much of it is excellent stuff. There are many extraordinarily loud noises, particularly at the end of the composition, and some of them are not pretty; but there are many pages of the score upon which beauty sits enthroned. The spectacular effects of the composition, in addition to the marimbas and other devices, are the brass band behind the stage and Mr. Grainger himself, when with solemnity he gets up from his chair at the piano and, having adjusted the music desk of the instrument, taps the interior economy of the piano with little felt-covered hammers. It would seem that this proceeding, in particular, enraged the composer's antagonists; but at least it may be urged that a new color of tone is produced by the strings of the piano struck in that fashion.

In addition to his appearance as composer, Mr. Grainger also appeared as soloist by performing the G minor concerto by Saint-Saëns. This he negotiated with superb sweep and abandon. No pianist before the public, it would seem, is able to produce so large and sonorous a tone with so little apparent effort as Mr. Grainger produces his. The remainder of the concert comprised the pastorals from Bach's "Christmas" oratorio, the D major symphony by Brahms and the "Valse de Concert" in F major by Glazunov. Mr. Stock and his performers accomplished wonders with the interpretation of the works.

At the opera the chief events of

interest have been the production of John Alden Carpenter's ballet, "The Birthday of the Infanta," already reviewed in these columns, and a revival of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," both events having taken place on December 23. "Don Pasquale" proved well worth its resuscitation. The piece is frankly opera buffa, but its pretty tunes and the engaging fashion in which they were sung by Mme. Galli-Curci, Trevisan, Schipa and Rimini made a pleasant impression on the ear.

The chief events at the Auditorium this week have been the revival of Debussy's "Pelléas Et Mélisande" on January 1; the production of De Koven's "Rip van Winkle" on January 2—this already has been noticed in this column—and a revival of Massenet's "Herodiade" at the matinee on January 4.

Mary Garden was, as always she has been, the outstanding figure in the Debussy work. In the memories of men there will be enshrined in the niche devoted to operatic recollections, at least three admirable impersonations by Miss Garden. The juggler in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," Louise in Charpentier's opera and Mélisande surely will live longer than most impersonations that have been made by ladies who disport themselves on the stage of operatic establishments. The remainder of the cast was that which sang and played the opera on former occasions of its presentation here. Mr. Maguenat presented an admirable interpretation of Pelléas. "Herodiade" brought back Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the tenors who graced the Auditorium stage last season. His Jean was effectively set forth, as also was the Salome of Miss Call. Margerita d'Alvarez, a Peruvian contralto, made her début and disclosed an amplitude of voice and figure in the part of Herodiade.

At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Chadwick's symphonic poem "The Angel of Death" was given its first hearing and the seldom-played concerto for violin and violoncello by Brahms was interpreted by Harry Weisbach and Joseph Malkin, the chiefs respectively of the violin and violoncello sections of the orchestra.

Mr. Chadwick's work made an excellent impression. In it is nothing of morbidity and its message is one of solemn hopefulness rather than of lurid hysteria and despair. The concerto was admirably performed by the two artists and by the orchestra, but even the master's most fervid apostles must admit that upon too many of its pages dullness sits enthroned. The orchestra offered an inspired and an inspiring reading of the A major symphony by Beethoven and of the funeral march and finale from "The Twilight of the Gods" by Wagner.

## COST OF LIVING CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, New York—Retailers of the country who conferred here last month with agents of the Department of Justice on methods to reduce the cost of living will hold another conference with federal officials in this city on January 19 and 20 to launch their campaign.

## Per Cent of Increase in Cost of Living From December, 1914 to—

	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	June 1919
Food.....	2.66	25.23	53.42	78.72	73.29
Clothing.....					
Male.....	8.51	26.53	51.91	137.06	146.12
Female.....	6.15	21.22	50.03	141.29	164.24
Total.....	7.48	24.21	50.58	138.91	157.07

(From U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Some interesting tables showing increased cost in food and living expenses have been prepared by our Savings Department from data furnished by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics. A copy awaits your inquiry.

Every Dollar saved today will buy more when prices become normal and we invite you to begin your savings with us today—\$1.00 is enough for your first deposit.

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## OBJECT IS BETTER MOTION PICTURES

## Federation Aims to Convince Exhibitors That Higher Standards Will Pay—Educating the Public to Demand Good Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The motion picture should be viewed in much the same light as the literature of a public library and should have the same interest for the community, declared Mrs. Harriet H. Barry of Monrovia, California, chairman of the National Federation of Better Film Workers, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The motion picture, Mrs. Barry declared, is the great universal teacher. It influences the public schools and even reaches the illiterate, and yet it does not sufficiently subserve the interest of the community.

The best censor is enlightened public opinion, Mrs. Barry continued. Not all pictures can be wiped off the screen. Two-thirds of the pictures are beyond the censor's control. A sinister influence runs through some pictures that cannot be touched by the censors.

The ethical and the economic side of the motion picture industry must be developed for the benefit of the community, and this is what the federation, Mrs. Barry said, is trying to do. She thinks the betterment of films will be brought about not by providing pictures for schools and colleges, but by using the avenue which the community patronizes. In other words, Mrs. Barry said, the motion picture exhibitor should be enlisted in the effort for better films, and the public must gradually be educated to demand better films.

The better film workers began in certain localities to select a series of pictures, during the war, of a patriotic nature. The women interested went to the local theaters and told the exhibitor what they wanted to do. If he would run the pictures that had received their approval they would help supply patronage for his theater. They agreed also to aid in advertising

these good pictures provided he would give them a percentage of the profits for civic betterment work. The exhibitors discovered that they were making more money than before, and that they were also supporting civic betterment work. This plan, said Mrs. Barry, can be followed in any community until the public has been educated to demand better pictures.

The Federation of Better Film Workers is also taking up the problem from the producers' end. In New York City Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, president of the National Federation of College Women, and associated with Mrs. Barry in the better films movement, is working among the producers and exhibitors and assisting in the national campaign. Mrs. Barry is also the chairman of the better films committee of the National Federation of College Women.

From the producers' side, the better films campaign is making some headway. Scenarios are being submitted in some instances for the approval of the organization, before being put upon the screen, according to Mrs. Barry.

The women, she said, could make no headway until they took up the matter from the business end. If they desired to have pictures with good messages in them, they must be messages that entertained and had drawing power. These should not be propaganda pictures.

## ARBITRATION IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a result of a conference of both sides with Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Protective Association has agreed to negotiate the wage controversy with the garment workers. The arbitration board meets here today. It consists of William D. Baldwin, president of the Otis Elevator Company, for the manufacturers; Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor, for the workers; Edwin M. Boyle, chairman of the State Industrial Commission; Miss Frances Perkins, one of the commissioners, and Adj. Gen. Clarence W. Berry, representing the public; I. Feinberg, of the Cloak, Skirt, and Reeler Makers Union, and Saul Singer, of the Manufacturers Association, also for Labor and the employers respectively.

The workers want a 30 per cent increase. They have an agreement with the employers under which they cannot strike, but numbers of them have quit on their own responsibility. Pending arbitration these people are to be ordered to return to work, with the understanding that the decision will be binding on their employers.

## A Clothes Service

however admirable it may be otherwise, falls short, when it commands a disproportionate price.

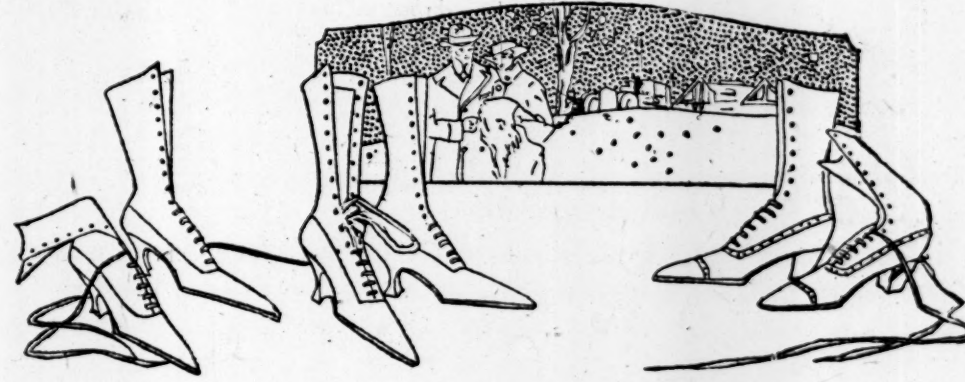
The Joe Beeson Co. clothes service not only emphasizes the integrity of wool fabrics and hand tailoring with ready to wear convenience, but is marked for consideration by the purchaser's financial interests.

An inspection of suits and overcoats at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and \$45 may make this point manifest.

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Brown and black suede boots with Louis and medium high heels, light-weight soles, in button and lace styles.

All-gray kid boots with covered Louis heels and medium weight soles in lace style.

Patent leather boots of excellent quality, with gray suede tops and covered Louis heels in button style.

Black calfskin and dull kid boots with gray suede tops in button and lace styles.

Tan calfskin and Cordovan boots with street-weight soles and walking heels

Several of the styles included in these assortments are sketched above. Choose while present quantities last at \$11.50 pair.

Third Floor, South

## Saving By Mail

The Merchants Loan Monthly Statement Savings Plan saves you the trouble of going to the bank every time you make a deposit and puts the whole matter of saving on an efficient, business-like basis.

This plan has proved to be a practical and to systematic saving and is meeting with continued favor. Circular giving full particulars will be mailed upon request.



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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Small college librarians were reassured regarding the preference of college students for a great deal of popular fiction instead of the classics, by I. S. Root of Oberlin College, Ohio, in a round table discussion of the problems of small college librarians, held in connection with the twelfth annual midwinter meeting of the American Library Association recently held in Chicago. Mr. Root pointed out that after a person has read enough of this kind of fiction he begins to tire of it, and looks for something better. Then comes the librarian's opportunity to help the student choose the best literature. He gave it as his experience that the professors at college call for mediocre novels as often as the students. The reason for this is the theory that they furnish intellectual relaxation. "We have worked out a program for stimulating the students' interest in the best literature," Mr. Root said. "It takes the form of a Saturday afternoon lecture. Saturday afternoons are given over to pleasure by most students, but we always have from 40 to 75 attend. The first afternoon we had a man who was particularly fond of Barrie give a sketch of his life and works and a dramatic reading of one of his plays. That stimulated the interest in this author to such an extent that every Barrie book we had was taken out that afternoon and the interest continued until each book had been reissued a number of times. A different author was taken up each Saturday with the same satisfactory results. We must not scare people off by flinging the classics at them the first time they come into the library. We must begin with them where they are, give them what they ask for, and gradually work up to a higher standard."

The Indianapolis Public Library reports that it has never had so many readers as at present. With a list of 51,976 borrowers, the library is circulating 70,186 books. The business branch is growing even beyond the sanguine expectations of those advocating its establishment two years ago. Last month it gave 2971 items of service to 1530 business men and women, besides serving 574 home readers. Plans for Sunday musicales to be held in the auditorium of the branch libraries, with the generous support of the musicians of the city, are being consummated. The library now has 14 branches and 35 deposit and delivery stations.

Abundant proof that merchant sailors appreciate the books provided them, chiefly by the American Library Association, is furnished by the report that the 120,000 books now on about 1500 vessels are in active circulation all the time; and in this fact lies the best argument for the amplification of the service to reach all merchant ships flying the American flag.

The building up of the American merchant marine is one of the most inspiring movements on foot, and Mr. Frederic Goodell is quite right in saying, as he reports some of this work through the columns of the Library Journal, that it would be an unimpressive person, indeed, who could witness unmoved the almost magical reappearance of the Stars and Stripes in the ports of the world. Not the least important part of this building up is the book work for the sailors. It is not only to supply recreation, but to broaden the whole mental horizon. "What a wonderful thing for the new sailor to have a voyage to France become, for example, could he but have fresh in his mind, through recent reading, some of the glories of French history, some of the splendors of French achievement, England, Spain, India, China, become places of interest upon only cursory knowledge of such commonplace things as exports, imports, and geography; and a voyage to their shores is rich in adventure when once we dip into their customs, politics, and places in world history. The world of sky and water in which the sailor spends so many of his days and nights arouses speculation on the part of the most unresponsive and is wholly transformed with the first hint of familiarity acquired through reading. The disagreeable night watch is lifted above the commonplace on simply learning the names of a few of the planets—indeed, for many a young sailor, the fact that the stars have names gives the night a new interest. Sailors have told of passing a book of astronomy from hand to hand until it was worn out."

Also, not only the books, but the best library service to provide impulse and guidance in individual study, is no more than the just need of the merchant sailor.

Kansas libraries send out a news letter at intervals, through the agency of Mr. W. H. Kerr, who is librarian at the State Normal School at Emporia. To some extent the items are general and local, but in many instances wider in the application; and all are made to serve the useful purpose of emulation. Hetherington has a Mayor who, remembering how much he wanted books to read when he was a boy and could not get them, furnishes the public library of his city with a set of children's books as a personal gift; and a high school graduating class of the same city makes a contribution toward the building of needed additional bookshelves. A committee of three librarians has been appointed to make a survey of the State as a preparation for concerted action for increased maintenance of all libraries, and their consequent ability to pay better salaries. The plan of county libraries has been inspired by the Kansas Library Association, as conducting the extension of usefulness with more economy of effort.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 5, 1920.

MY Christmas-New Year visit is over, and I have just unpacked the bag of unread books that I carried with me. Why do I keep up the foolish habit of carrying books to a country house? I never open them, because the time I can steal for reading is devoted to an examination of the books in the house. How interesting other people's books are, so much more interesting than one's own. On the night of my arrival, silence and snow without, and within, in my bedroom, a log fire, a shaded lamp, an hour and a half before the dinner bell, and six books on the shelves. I wondered what they might be. I could make no guess—they were just books that had been placed in the guest-room to make it more attractive. I handled them, I settled myself in a deep rocking-chair, I read the titles.

THEY were: "In Ole Virginia," By Thomas Nelson. "Letters of Edward Lear." Edited by Lady Strachey. "Xingu," By Edith Wharton. "Prince Serebryani," By Count Alexis Tolstoy. "Further Foolishness," By Stephen Leacock.

"Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy," By Stephen Leacock. Just books—just chance books in a country house, but how pleasant was the hour and a half that I spent with them. I read "Marse Chan," the first of Page's "Ole Virginia" tales—delightful, and I dipped into the curious Edward Lear book (he was author of "The Book of Nonsense") and was reminded that Tennyson had written a poem "To E. L. on his Travels in Greece." Do you remember it—

Tomorrit, Athos, all things fair,  
With such a pencil, such a pen,  
You shadow forth to distant men,  
I read and felt that I was there.

And trust me while I turn'd the page,  
And track'd you still on classic ground,  
I grew in gladness till I found  
My spirits in the golden age.

Then I sat down to Stephen Leacock, for I had long wanted to make up my mind about this Canadian professor (McGill University, Montreal), not about his learning, about his humor. Is he a humorist? My answer is in the affirmative. He is a real, rich, sharp-tongued humorist, often ironic, never unkind, and bubbling with good-natured cynicism. During my stay in this bookish house I read the two Leacock books, and I shall read more. But to return to that first evening. When the dinner bell sounded I hastened down stairs to the parlor, a real Virginia parlor, with candles in brackets and shining mahogany reflecting the glow from the yule log, and there I encountered another happy surprise. Curled up on a couch was the daughter of the house, aged 12, and she was reading, what do you think? She was reading Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Could anything have been more propitious, more suitable?

FOR that very morning I had been reading, in the London Book Monthly, a symposium by eminent writers on the question—"What was your favorite Christmas book when you were a child, what is it now that you are grown up?" The winner, a very easy winner, was the "Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens, and next, a long way off, came Hans Christian Andersen. Had the symposium been held in America, Washington Irving would surely have been in the running; and there are German authors who would have had a place, for Christmas is an old tale in Germany. The "Christmas Carol" was published in 1843, and there is no doubt that Christmas, as we Anglo-Saxons know it, is due to this book wherein is fully expressed the great heart and the great genius of Charles Dickens. What other book has produced such an effect? Unconsciously, all my life Christmas weather and Christmas loving kindness have been right or wrong according to the degree they reflected the Christmas dream of Charles Dickens. So it was apposite to find this American child reading, in her Virginia home, on Christmas eve, the "Christmas Carol" of Charles Dickens.

SHE is being educated in an original way. On a table by the fire the Dyer's Names volume of the Century Dictionary always stands, and she is being taught, rather severely, to verify her references. She must "look it up" in Proper Names whenever a topic of conversation calls for wider knowledge. This ubiquitous child, in the course of the evening, extracted, or tried to extract, from the Dictionary, the birth date of Hawthorne, the career of the author of "The Choir Invisible," the size of the Republic of Haiti, the latitude of Samoa, and the number of books written by presidents of the United States. When she went to bed she whispered to me with a mutinous gleam in her eyes, "This is vacation time, but I do it because father loves being learned." Her elder sister fared better. She wanted a pair of slates and her father promised to meet her desire if she would make a list of all the books mentioned in "Mary Olivier," by May Sinclair. "And," he added, "I'll give you a pair of skating boots, too; if you will make a comment of 50 words on each of the books mentioned."

HE is a dear man, but rather pedagogue. He is strong on dictionaries and encyclopedias, and I was able to give him some information on the revision of the great French Dictionary upon which the French Academy is working. The Forty Immortals meet once a week on Dictionary business, and they have now reached the letter F. The present revision began in 1878, and at the present rate can hardly be completed before 2020. "Slow but sure," remarked my host. "Mr. H. G. Wells was quicker with his 'History of the Universe,' or, as he calls it, 'The Outline of History.' I see the first satisfactorily part is published. Would

you advise me to order it?" "I have not seen it yet," I replied, "but there was a three-quarter review of it in the London Times, complimentary on the whole, but not without some raps on H. G.'s knuckles. One sentence toward the end I remember. Mr. Wells appears to be confident that the unknown is of the same order as the known."

THEN we fell to talking of the prospects of authorship and publishing in 1920, and I gave him the following list of New Books I should like to read:

Outspoken Essays. By W. R. Inge, D. D.

Because the "Gloomy Dean," as he is called in England, speaks his mind, an alert, acute, well-stored mind, and because he always has something to say tersely and epigrammatically. And he is fearless. He is quite unlike Dean Farrer, the "Genial Dean." Some Winchester Letters of Lionel Johnson.

Because he was one-third genius, one-third poet, and one-third prig, and because these letters, being the work of a schoolboy between the ages of 16 and 18, are amazing.

Ventures in Common Sense. By E. W. Howe.

Because the London Athenaeum speaks highly of this book by an American author, "his fine terseness," etc.; and also highly of H. L. Mencken's introduction—"an essay of remarkable penetration."

The Diary of a Nobody. By George and Weedon Grossmith.

A new edition. How I laughed when it appeared in the pages of Punch. I want to laugh again.

—Q. R.

## ADVICE ON ARCHITECTURE

The Caliph's Design. Architects! Where Is Your Vortex? By Wyndham Lewis. London: The Egmont Ltd. 2s.

Mr. Wyndham Lewis' book should be read by everybody. But unfortunately, it won't be. It will be read by one in a thousand, and just that one in a thousand will require it less than the other 999 who will not read it. That one will be he who is open and receptive, trying to keep pace with the progress of ideas. He always does read things of this sort because he is "advanced." The other 999 do not read them because "it is not done." That is the tragedy of the strength of the book.

Wyndham Lewis is crying out against everybody and everything except those which are spokes springing from the hub of which he is the axle. He asks the question in his title, "Architects, where is your vortex?" He would give untrammelled scope to the Caliph with their "turquoise pens" and "gold beds," and expect to get from them a living architecture—quite forgetting that just as the street of the Caliph's design came into being in a night, so in the same time it would pass away, and we could expect no more substantiality from it. Karnak was not built in a night, and is a creation for all time. It belongs to ancient Egypt merely because we think of it archaeologically, but the same laws of reason govern this temple as those which underlie the Kodak building in Kingsway and all the best of modern architecture, these laws not being of any age, but for all time.

The most valuable section of Mr. Wyndham Lewis' book is an extract from Mr. Lethaby's "An Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building."

Modern armored concrete is only a higher power of the Roman system of construction. If we could sweep away the French cordon, had been too effectively drawn about Venice for that. In the words of a popular ditty:

"San Marco is asleep, 'Imperator' (Austria) is moribund, Long live the French, masters of all the world." Truly, as Marcello observed, it was the inaction of the government, not the brilliant strategy of Napoleon which won the Venetian Republic for France.

Yet the citizens of Venice were even now ready to pour out their money in the defense of Venice; they were ready to fight on land and on sea as were the Schiavoni, the Morlacchi and the Dalmatians. Even Ludovico Manin, who less than a month later, weeping and trembling with fear, was to read the decree to the people declaring the end of the Republic, was not quite prepared for so humiliating an anti-climax as this. During the next few weeks, however, it would seem to have been the government's supreme concern that the entry of the French into Venice should be as easy as possible. For this reason the Schiavoni were sent away, while the people of Venice were kept in complete ignorance of what was happening.

And so it was that the waterways of Venice were thrown open to the armies of Napoleon and the Piazza became a great French military camp; from the Ducal Palace the Doge disappeared for all time, and where the "Inquisitor" had ruled supreme, the Municipality took their place. Of the Golden Book and the emblems of the Doge, a great bonfire was made, and beneath the shadow of San Marco was planted the Tree of Liberty. All that remained for the people was to find what consolation they might in sackings the houses of the patricians who had betrayed them, until the arms collected against the enemy, being turned upon themselves, brought them to order.

And in a little while Venice was again given up to enjoying herself. After all, as the patrician Zaguri wrote to Casanova when Napoleon handed Venice over to Austria, it was highly gratifying to find oneself, once more under an imperial government. But those were the days before the Treaty of Vienna and the iron rule of the Hapsburgs, whose representative was Metternich, had begun in Italy.

from his book that he knows nothing whatever about architecture either as a theory or practice, or what is to be demanded of the architect.

This question of architecture is the all-important one, and the root of it is in ourselves. People have to get back into their vortex, and then the architect will follow. And the people's vortex is a fuller life, without the trammels of politicians and machinery.

But there are many things in Mr. Lewis' book to make one think, or to set one's mind on a line for thinking, but he says not so much and in nothing like so true and lasting a way as Ruskin did on this vast subject. One wishes Mr. Lewis had not the carping style of writing which he has; one wishes he would write much more than he does.

## THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC

La Fine della Serenissima. By Ricciotti Brattini. Milan: Alfieri. 8 lire.

With the material at his disposal, consisting of a number of letters written to Captain Vitturi, stationed at Feltre during the last months of the Venetian Republic, Signor Brattini has discarded all epistolary form and has welded the correspondence from different relatives of Vitturi into a continuous history. The import of these letters, written by those who were in close touch with all that was taking place from day to day in northern Italy, lies solely in the facts they have to relate and not in any individual interest which might be theirs through character or circumstance. They constitute probably the most complete and authentic description of the gradual downfall of the Serenissima—was not her fate already sealed when, with the shadow of Napoleon athwart the Alps, she declared her neutrality?—which has ever seen the light.

In his patriotism, his energy, his keen common sense, his fierce indignation with the ineffectiveness of the government and the corruption of the public men, Marcello doubtless represented that element in Venice which had the opportunity been granted it, would have effectively driven Napoleon from the soil of Italy. Patrician Venice, however, wholly supine as to its responsibilities, was, with but one or two noble exceptions, bent merely upon extravagant enjoyment. And so while Verona fell before the onslaughts of Napoleon, then succeeded for a time in throwing off the hated yoke, only once more to be hammered into submission, while Padua followed the same inevitable fate, the Serenissima held her hand. In the meanwhile, public men gave great banquets, Napoleon on Italian territory, all political discussions were forbidden in Venice and the people continued to be assured that there was positively no cause for alarm. For were not the Filarmonici still giving the most delightful musical entertainments? And was there not the all-absorbing event of the great masked ball?

Nevertheless, the time came when the Serenissima could no longer ignore the growing menace. The French were already drawing heavily upon her revenues from the territory which they occupied. Italy was in fact sustaining a vast French army. Everywhere on the mainland was disaster, civil war, pillage, and devastation. Through the great breaches in the wall which Venice had apparently regarded unmoved, the armies of France were now about to attack her. And Austria, who certainly had little reason to welcome Napoleon's presence in a country which gave such easy access to her own, could now, what- ever she might have accomplished earlier, no longer serve as ally; the French cordon had been too effectively drawn about Venice for that.

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## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Etchers and Etching. Chapters in the history of the art together with technical explanations of modern artistic methods by Joseph Pennell. New York: The Century Company. 20c.

"The fine edition of 'Etchers and Etching' is sold out and gone to a premium. The ordinary edition is raised—five points—I shall be quoted soon, only I am already." Even as I write (Sunday, December 28) Mr. Pennell is telling an assembled multitude at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, "about it all and sundry" and of how he has "made a revolution in the Graphic Arts." Well, one of the qualifications for a successful revolutionist is that he be a good fighter. And as artist and author no one thrives better on a "scrap" than does Mr. Pennell. But with the best, or the most pugnacious, intentions in the world one cannot always pick a quarrel with the public. To assert is one thing, to prove one's assertion is another matter. Whistler is the greatest etcher who ever lived—on that rock Mr. Pennell's critical bark at times comes perilously near foundering. "In France and England Whistler was ranked with Rembrandt, even from the beginning" (page 54). For most of us, that would seem adequate appreciation for a beginner. But no, Mr. Pennell goes on to say (page 98), "I had something to do with making the world, which laughed at and despised Whistler, admit his blunders and errors, and acknowledge him to be the greatest master of modern times, that is something I am proud of. The world now admits his greatness, I always said he was the greatest etcher of all time, his work proves it. Finally every etching by Whistler is a direct study from nature of something seen—which could only be rendered by etching. And such work alone is etching, and in real vital, genuine etching James M. N. Whistler is the greatest artist who ever lived."

Voilà! In 190 pages of eloquent, witty, wise, partial, perverse text and accompanying illustrations does Mr. Pennell elaborate this basic theme. But some of us still remain deaf alike to his siren song as to his caustic comment; and the antique gods are not yet entirely dethroned!

Since "Etchers and Etching" already is a cherished possession of many print lovers and—even at a premium—will win for itself a wide circle of readers, any lengthy comment as to its scope is needless. The book is meant to be "a survey of the best work in the past—the work that is admitted to be worth studying"—and is "intended for the student and collector," those who, presumably, know an etching when they see one, appreciate the fascination and peculiar qualities of the process, and are familiar with the work of its leading practitioners. Mr. Pennell is a past master on all that pertains to the making and printing of etchings, an illuminating writer on kindred processes, and it were superfluous as impertinent for the layman to criticize the technical portion of the book. From Chapter XV, "Of the Materials Necessary for Making an Etching," to Chapter XXXV, "Of Printing," there is not a page which does not well repay repeated reading. Naturally one will not agree with all the asides, but without them one would miss much of that personal touch which gives a zest to Mr. Pennell's spoken or written word. Chapters XXXVI, "Of Trials and States" to Chapter XLII, "Finally to Etchers" are full of good things, helpful suggestions, stimulating comment, but, at times, a touch of irritability pushes the writer perilously near to the brink of misstatement.

Mr. Pennell, wisely and helpfully, has divided his book into chapters. Each chapter makes us think, a painful process at times, it would seem. It is so much easier to read "the authorities" and abide by their judgment! It is with these same "Authorities" that Mr. Pennell takes issue, though frequently he seems to set up a man of straw merely for the pleasure of demolishing him. Do Hamerton, and his "Etching and Etchers" call for so exhaustive commentary? The man and his book, bravely served a good cause at a time when etching, to the many, was little understood or known. That much of what he wrote half a century ago is outmoded is due, in part, to his pioneer work. Even Mr. Pennell's book, with its inverted title, might find a less enthusiastic reception were it not for the labors of his predecessors.

Under "Etching" he says: "Engraving and mezzotint are for the mechanical and mechanical. Etching is for the creator, the personal, passionate, the man who has a message to tell. Yet strangely enough, he continues, 'Wood engraving is an art for original artists, and has a character of its own.' Goya, whose 'etchings' are considered as etching—as etched line—are of no value whatever." Is a great etcher, has his seat at the table of the Immortals on the score of his aquatint. Aquatint is "etching" in the sense that the result are obtained by the action of acid upon a metal plate, but hardly in the strictly Pennellian sense: "A great etching by a great etcher is a great work of art displayed on a small piece of paper, expressed with the fewest vital, indispensable lines, of the most personal character."

"The idea, the impression he has, is so strong that he (the etcher) does the plate straight off from nature, or out of his own head. He does not fumble about making sketches or drawings for it, apparently as studies, actually machines, which he hopes may sell, or working stolidly day after day at it. If a great artist makes a fine sketch on paper, full of vigor or vitality in every line, he cannot copy it without losing all that vitality—he must do it straight on the copper or never do it." "All really great etchings that have ever been made have been done straight away on the copper and not faked or tinkered from sketches."

So here we have, to begin with, an interesting proposition. Let those with a natural genius for mathematical work it out. Whistler is a great etcher—the greatest etcher who ever lived. All his work is alike perfect. Rembrandt is a great, but lesser etcher. His "best plates are his smallest"—in fact most of his large compositions are only etchings in name; they are magnificent, some of them, but they are not etchings, in the true sense. They are mostly machines and pot boilers.

"Rembrandt's large plates, nearly all of them religious subjects, are fine, but in the sense of real etching, they are not etchings, they are versions of his paintings and drawings. They were published as religious prints and to that class of work they belong, and not to original sketching."

Query: Where are the paintings or drawings for "Christ Presented to the People" and "The Three Crosses," both of which Mr. Pennell reproduces, and so far as in him lies, appreciates? Do not these plates conform to his definition of "real etching"? Did not Rembrandt get them "out of his own head"?

Goya is a great etcher although in etching and aquatint he translated his own drawings. Millet is not a great etcher because he made preliminary drawings for his etchings. Turner is a great etcher because he etched from his own pen and his own drawings, the main lines of his compositions, upon plates to be carried forward and completed by other and professional mezzotint engravers. Certainly they are not etched "from nature," nor are they "out of his own head"—and they are after his drawings, although he did not "fumble about" making them! It is all very puzzling: Millet's etchings, conceived in line, executed in line, where every stroke "tells" magnificently, are not true etchings because Millet made for them preliminary drawings of the same size as his etchings. "Turner's etchings, not all of them etched by Turner himself, possibly not bitten by him in many cases, are great etchings, although drawn from drawings made for a different and more elaborate purpose, and etched only as a skeleton for the 'finished' plate!"

Possibly we can throw some light on this subject. The first illustration (page 7) in Mr. Pennell's book is, naturally after Whistler, "Jo. A Dry Point," though why, in the name of Whistler! he chose to reproduce in half-tone, Whitney's wood engraving, "not really a reproduction but a translation," instead of the dry point itself, is a puzzle. But on page 11 we have "Dürer: The Cannon, Engraving. Rembrandt: Three Trees. Etching. Comparison between Etching and Engraving. . . ." which is, to use a word of which Mr. Pennell will approve, since it was one of Whistler's own, "astounding!" "Some say The Cannon is etched, some engraved. To me it looks like an engraving. Feels like it—any way it is fine and the reproductions show the difference of the two masters' work." Though later (Chap. IX, p. 145) we read: "The Cannon is said to be engraved, but I have that courage to doubt it—the line is so vital, so superb. . . ."

Query: Does Mr. Pennell not know an etching when he sees one? These two famous plates prove in themselves my point, and show better than I can describe the difference between etching and engraving, though I could easily find a worse engraving and a better etching. Granted: for they both are etchings, and, celebrity apart, no student of Rembrandt's work would seriously claim that the "Three Trees" was his best landscape plate. As a "comparison" this is valueless: worse, indeed, since it is unfair and, consequently, misleading. Mr. Pennell might, more wisely, have explained, so easily he could have done, how to tell an etched from an engraved line. He might have called attention to the fact, one amongst many, that the acid, acting upon the bare copper, exposed by the removal of the acid-resisting varnish by the etcher's needle, bites the line, throughout its length, and at its extremities, to substantially the same depth, provided, of course, that it is bitten in the old-fashioned way—by immersion in the acid bath. An engraved line, on the other hand, is normally thinner at the ends where the burin enters and leaves the copper plate. Mr. Pennell speaks of a "steel" engraving, though he is perfectly well aware that copper, or, at times, some even softer metal, was used by all the earlier engravers. Only by considerable labor can the ends of the engraved line be made of equal weight. Very rarely has it been attempted, since it would serve no good purpose; indeed this "swelling" of the engraved line is one of its peculiar qualities, and was well understood long before the time of Dürer.

A word as to the illustrations. I am told that Mr. Pennell personally supervised them. We should therefore consider them carefully and look for qualities superior to those usually to be found in books of this character. It is a matter of regret, as already mentioned, that "Jo" was not reproduced from the original drypoint rather than from Whitney's wood engraving, all the more so since it is so rare that few can ever hope to see an impression of it. Aside from confusing engraving and etching (a bad

"cropper" friend Pennell!)—plate two is adequate, though the "Three Trees" can, and should, give a more brilliant result than this. Was the impression, maybe, lacking in quality?

Myerson's "College Henet Quatre" is excellent, but "The Morgue" is reproduced from a late state of the plate. It can be far finer than this. Whistler's "Weary" is quite a little larger than the original—a horrid thing to do!—and "The Beggars" is as bad as bad can be. So far as illustrating the author's comment it is meaningless. "In 'The Beggars' there were many lines and close, and they would have been hard and dry if Whistler had not bathed them with color and brought them all together by his wonderful printing in the manner and by the method which I have explained." It does show, however, how thin and dry Whistler's Venice plates can be, considered as linear etchings—but that, I take it, was not exactly what Mr. Pennell meant to prove!

But it is when we come to the plates, originals and photogravures, by Mr. Pennell himself, of the London he so loves, and which he has so well portrayed, that we reach the high-water mark of illustration in the book. For them, and for the explanatory comment, our thanks ungrudgingly are given. One forgets and forgives all Mr. Pennell's verbal fireworks, and remembers only the serious artist, passionately devoted to his work, the outspoken champion of any and every cause which seems to him worthy, and above and last of all, the dear and valued friend.

## THE LONDON BOOK MARKET

The outlook for authors who have not established reputation is described by the London publishers as distinctly poor. The reason is, of course, the enhanced cost of production, and since this comes out of the publisher's margin of profit, the effect is to make them chary of all risks. The manager for Mr. William Heinemann describes it as decidedly difficult for both author and publisher. The economic price of a novel should be about 10s. net, and cheap editions require large sales. The war has produced a freer, wider, more objective standpoint than that of the "introspective novel." Paper bindings do not present a way out of the cost of production difficulty, since the British public does not take to them; neither does the "sale or return" custom, prevalent in France, obtain in England.

At Mr. John Lane's, a representative of the firm states that the price of paper has gone up 300 per cent, the government having encouraged export, but the worst item in production is binding, which altogether amounts to more than double pre-war cost. In spite of unfavorable conditions, Mr. Lane has undertaken the publication of several first novels. The experience of Mr. Denny, the well-known Strand bookseller, is that all classes of literature have held their own except fiction, which is the class most affected by the rise in price. In his opinion, a good deal too much fiction is written. At any rate the demand has fallen off somewhat. But many books, delayed through present difficulties in production, have missed the holiday market.

## RADCLIFFE'S FIRST PRESIDENT

Elizabeth Cary Agassiz: A Biography. By Lucy Allen Paton. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 3s.

Though the subject of this biography was indeed a learned lady, in the best sense of the term, she was at the same time a most unpretentious woman. So subordinated is the autobiographical letters and other papers quoted in this volume, that the whole practically tells itself as a very readable story of a vigorous New England experience. The activities of Mrs. Agassiz fell naturally into three periods: first, her work with her husband, Louis Agassiz, the famous naturalist; second, her endeavors in the founding of Radcliffe College; and third, her years of achievement as the first president of this important school for women. Of these, the first two, as recorded in this biography, will be of the most interest to the general reader.

In the first chapters the reminiscences of family ancestors give the usual impression of sedentary New England living, of people sitting in fine old chairs with comfortable footstools by the fire, doing day after day the same simple things, with a quiet pride in them and little desire to change. All this sort of precedent Mrs. Agassiz, however, shattered for herself, first because of her active desire to be of the utmost assistance to her husband in his work, and later in her ever modest but firm endeavor to aid in the education of women in connection with Harvard.

A letter of hers written on a dredging expedition, off Bahia Blanca on the eastern coast of the Argentine, shows something of the unaffected style of all her thinking processes. Here she says: "It is very interesting to see these beautiful living shells, which we only associate with shells in collections, with the animals all expanded and active, walking about. One little shell I saw, a perfect little beauty, had its mantle all spread out, and folding the sides upward it used them just like wings, flapping them with the greatest rapidity and flying through the water like an arrow. How little, after all, we know of the life and enjoyments of these creatures which we see preserved in Museums." It was this interest in her husband's work that prepared her to do her own important work later.

## THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY

The announcement has recently been made of the "collected poems of Thomas Hardy," and with this announcement comes a feeling of sincere regret that, interesting as some readers may find his poems, the fact of his turning from prose to poetry has undoubtedly deprived us of novels which would have been far greater contributions to the literature of the world, and of far greater permanent interest.

Hardy's last novel was "Jude the Obscure," which, in spite of its present rank in English literature, was at first received with much harsh criticism. Hardy's nature was a sensitive one, and he recoiled from this criticism to such an extent that he never again devoted himself to prose writing. Instead of another "The Return of the Native," or another "Tess," we find the uninspired and clumsy poem, "The Dynasts," and shorter poems which lack entirely the fire of genius which Hardy's prose so abundantly supplies.

In prose, the writer's pessimism may be offset by the bigness of his canvas and the reality of his pictures. In poetry, except in the case of a great poet, the same pessimism reveals itself within narrower confines, and its weight proves fatal to final success. In recognition of Hardy's reputation as a novelist, the world has tried to find corresponding merit in his poetry, but it has tried in vain. Some poems contain in their conception the promise of greatness, but Hardy's expression was the expression of the prose writer and not that of the poet. It requires more than meter or rhyme to make real poetry; it requires more than the conception of a noble idea; it requires real poetic diction, and that Hardy lacks.

Read "I Look Into My Glass," which is perhaps the best of Hardy's lyrics, and see how it just fails of achieving the poet's mission; read "The Oxen," perhaps the most interesting of his poems, and see how utterly Hardy has failed in portraying the triumph of despair when compared with the same effort made in his earlier prose writings.

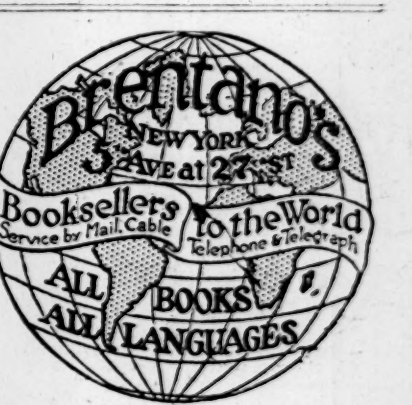
As a matter of literary record, it is of course fitting that all the writings of such a genius as Thomas Hardy should be brought into collected form, but when the average reader turns to his set of Hardy's "works," and selects a volume to read or reread, it will surely be one of his majestic prose poems, rather than a volume in which the author has laboriously striven to convey his message by means of a medium not suited to his personality, and for which his whole life and temperament unfitted him.

The incident which turned Hardy from prose to poetry must be recorded as one of the real tragedies of literature.

## IRISH GEOGRAPHY

Ireland, the Outpost. By Grenville A. J. Cole. London: Oxford University Press. 25s.

In choosing the title for his interesting geographical essay, which looks at Irish affairs from a fresh point of view, Mr. Cole was thinking of "the line in the Libelle of Englyshe Polycye," of 1435, "For it is a boterasse and a poste." Of this that he considers an outpost of a larger region, his whole point is that "Nothing can be gained by a return to the Gaelic epochs of aloofness and division, when Queen Medb summoned the hosts from south and west, and even from the rocky fortress at the Liffey gate, for the harrying of Ulster and the destruction of the Red Branch Knights."



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Carlyle Declines

(A letter to Benjamin Disraeli)  
5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea,  
December 29, 1874.

Sir,—

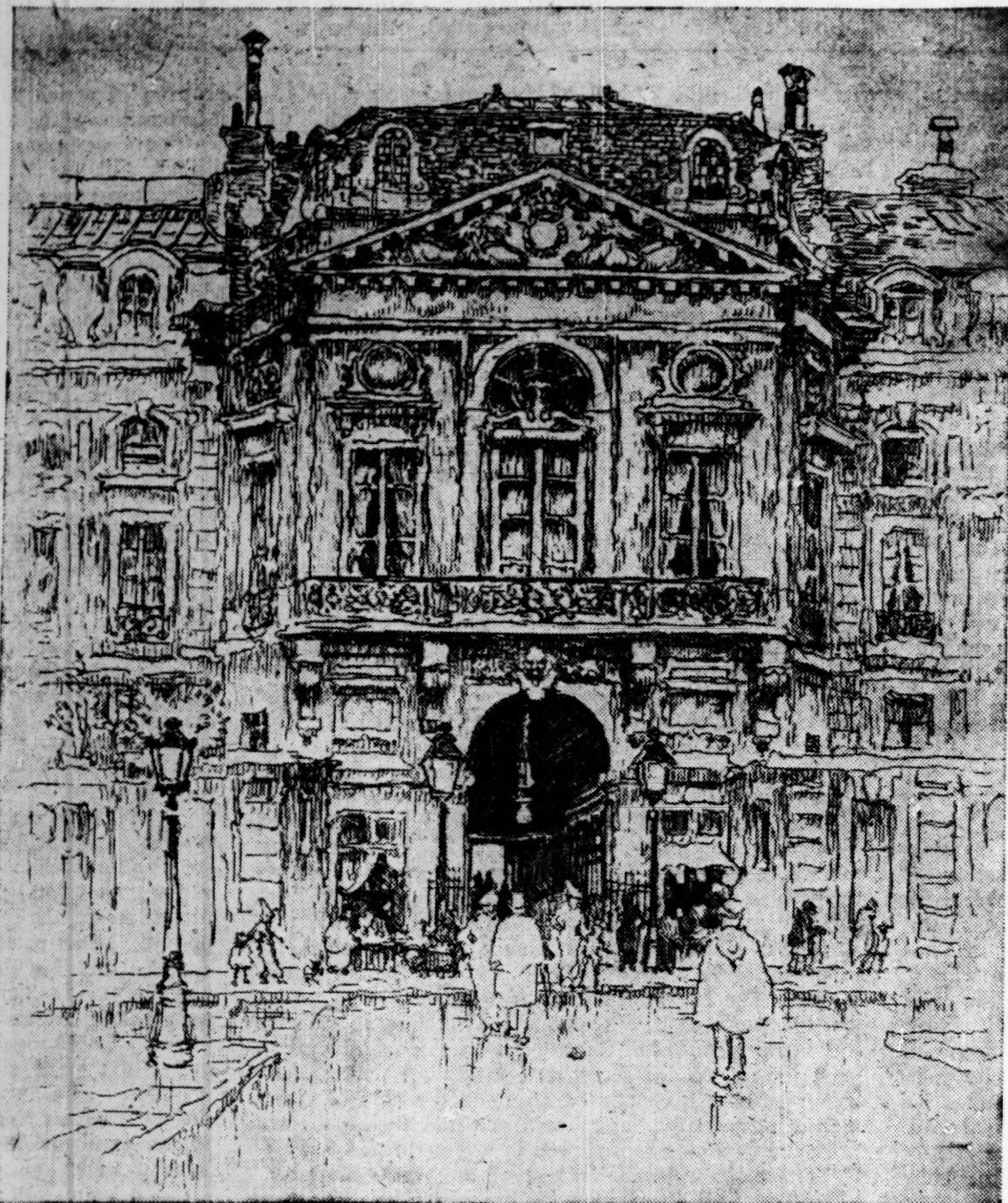
Yesterday, to my great surprise, I had the honor to receive your letter containing a magnificent proposal for my benefit, which will be memorable to me for the rest of my life. Allow me to say that the letter, both in purport and expression, is worthy to be called magnanimous and noble, that it is without example in my own poor history; and I think it is unexampled, too, in the history of governing persons toward men of letters at the present, as at any time; and that I will carefully preserve it as one of the things precious to memory and heart. A real treasure or benefit, independent of all results from it.

This said to yourself and reposed with many feelings in my own grateful mind, I have only to add that your splendid and generous proposals for my practical behoof, must not any of them take effect; that titles of honor are, in all degrees of them, out of keeping with the tenor of my own poor existence hitherto in this epoch of the world, and would be an encumbrance, not a furtherance to me; that as to money, it has, after long years of rigorous and frugal, but also (thank God, and those who are gone before me) not degrading poverty, become in this latter time amply abundant, even superabundant; more of it, too, now a hindrance, not a help to me; so that royal or other bounty would be more than thrown away in my case; and in brief, that except the feeling of your fine and noble conduct on this occasion, which is a real and permanent possession, there cannot anything be done that would not now be a sorrow rather than a pleasure.

With thanks more than usually sincere, I have the honor to be Sir, Your obliged and obedient Servant,  
T. CARLYLE.  
—From "Letters of Literary Men," edited by F. A. Mumby.

## Some Literary Reminiscences

In the second year of Scribner's Monthly came Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies," which, if "Ik Marvel" had not written "Reveries of a Bachelor," might be read now. I was a boy in Hartford when Warner's "My Summer in a Garden" appeared as an occasional article in The Hartford Courant, of which he was one of the editors. Hartford was amused over these gardening episodes, where the author fought "pusley" as if it were original sin, but Hartford had no idea it was reading literature. The public of today knows Warner best from his "Library," a collection of prose and verse of which he was editor-in-chief.



La Porte de Valois, Palais Royal, Paris, from the etching by Lester C. Hornby

## Where the People Gather

There is not a place in Paris where it seems less wise to dream. Than here, where the people gather And flow in an endless stream; Full of their follies and pleasures, Full of the last new thing, Under the close-cropped lindens, Blossoming every spring.

But for me the Palais Royal Is full of the days gone by, And the flash of the silver fountains Is a murmur blent with a sigh;

And the steps of the people passing Are as if they came to me From the far unearthly distance Of a bygone century!

—Bessie Rayner Parkes (from "Poems of Places," edited by H. W. Longfellow).

## Peace Hath Her Victories

There was but one thing happened worth narrating; and that is the visit I had of Robin Oig, one of the sons of the notorious Rob Roy.

Just in the door, he met Alan coming in; and the two drew back and looked at each other like strange dogs.

"Mr. Stewart, I am thinking," says Robin.  
"Troth, Mr. Macgregor, it's not a name to be ashamed of," answered Alan.  
"I did not know you were in my country, sir," says Robin.  
"It sticks in my mind that I am in the country of my friends the Macgregors," says Alan.

"That's a little point," returned the other. "There may be two words to say to that. But I think I will have heard that you are a man of your sword!"

"Duncan . . . thrust himself between."  
"Gentlemen," said he, "I will have been thinking of a very different matter, whatever. Here are my pipes, and here are you two gentlemen who are bathed in acclimated pipes. It's an audacious dispute which one of ye's the best. Here will be a brow chance to settle it."

"Why, sir," said Alan, still addressing Robin, from whom indeed he had not so much as shifted his eyes nor yet Robin from him, "why, sir," says Alan, "I think I will have heard some sough of the sort. Have ye music, as folk say? Are ye a bit of a piper?"

"I can pipe like a Macrimmon!" cried Robin.  
"And that is a very bold word," quoth Alan.

"I have made bolder words good before now," returned Robin, "and that against better adversaries."  
"It is easy to try that," says Alan.  
Duncan Dhu made haste to bring out the pair of pipes that was his principal possession. . . . and then, after a great number of civilities, Robin took the pipes and played a little spring in a very ranting manner.

"Ay, ye can blow," said Alan; and taking the instrument from his rival, he first played the same spring in a manner identical with Robin's; and then wandered into variations, which, as he went on, he decorated with a perfect flight of grace notes, such as pipers love, and call the "warblers."

I had been pleased with Robin's playing; Alan's ravished me.  
"That's no very bad, Mr. Stewart."

## Sea and Dewdrops

The sea swept on and cried her old cry still,  
Rolling on in dreams from hill to hill;  
He fled the persecution of her glory,  
And, in a far-off, gentle valley stopped.  
Cried all his story to the dewdrops glistening,  
But naught they heard, for they are always listening.  
The dewdrops, for the sound of their own dropping. —W. B. Yeats.

stone, and the gleaming white sands of Branton, and the hills of Exmoor bathed in sunshine, so near and clear we almost fancied we could see the pluck heather-hue upon them; and the bay one vast rainbow, ten miles of flame-color and purple, emerald and ultramarine, flecked with a thousand spots of flying snow. No one knows what gigantic effects of color even our temperate zone can show, till they have been in Devonshire and Cornwall; and last, but not least, in Ireland—the Emerald Isle, in truth.—Charles Kingsley.

## Athenagoras Extols Democracy

"As to the rest of the oligarchical party, I must expose them and have an eye on their designs; I must also instruct them; that, I think, will be the way by which I can best deter them from their evil courses. Come now, young men, and answer me a question which I have often asked myself. 'What can you want?' To hold office already? But the law forbids. And the law was not intended to slight you had you been capable; it was passed because you were incapable. And so you would rather not be on an equality with the many? But when there is no real difference between men, why should there be a privileged class?"

"I shall be told that democracy is neither a wise nor a just thing, and that those who have the money are most likely to govern well. To which I answer, first of all, that the people is the name of the whole, the oligarchy of a part; secondly, that the rich are the best guardians of the public purse, the wise the best counselors, and the many, when they have heard a matter discussed, the best judges; and that each and all of these classes have in a democracy equal privileges. Whereas an oligarchy, while giving the people the full share of danger, not merely takes too much of the good things, but absolutely monopolizes them. And this is what the powerful among you and the young would like to have, and what in a great city they will never obtain."

"O most senseless of men, for such you are indeed if you do not see the mischief of your own schemes; never in all my experience have I known such wickedness if you have your eyes open to what you are doing. Yet even now learn if you are stupid, repent if you are guilty; and let your aim be the welfare of the whole country. Remember that the good among you will have an equal or larger share in the government of it than the people; while if you want more you will most likely lose all."—Athenagoras of Syracuse (Jowett's tr. of Thucydides).

## Mary Lamb Writes to Sarah Stoddart

Charles and Hazlitt are going to Sadler's Wells, and I am amusing myself in their absence with reading a manuscript of Hazlitt's; but have laid it down to write a few lines, to tell you how we are going on. Charles has begged a month's holidays, of which this is the first day, and they are all to be spent at home. We thank you for your kind invitations, and were half-inclined to come down to you; but after mature deliberation, and many wise consultations, such as you know we often hold, we came to the resolution of staying quietly at home; and during the holidays we are both of us to set stoutly to work and mend the Talcots, six of them being yet to do. We thought, if we went anywhere and left them undone, they would lay upon our minds; and that when we returned, we should feel unsettled, and our money all spent besides; and next summer we are to be very rich, and then we can afford a long journey somewhere, I will not say to Salisbury, because I really think it is better for you to come to us; but of that we will talk another time.

The best news I have to send you is, that the Farce is accepted. That is to say, the manager has written to say I shall be brought out when an opportunity serves. I hope that it may come out by next Christmas; you must come and see it the first night. . . .

I shall soon have done my work and know not what to begin next. Now, will you set your brains to work and invent a story, either for a short child's story, or a long one that would make a kind of novel, or a story that would make a play. Charles wants me to write a play, but I am not over anxious to set about it; but seriously will you draw me out a skeleton of a story, either from memory of anything that you have read, or from your own invention, and I will fill it up in some way or other.

The reason I have not written so long is, that I worked, and worked, in hopes to get through my task before the holidays began; but at last I was not able, for Charles was forced to get them now, or he could not have had any at all; and having picked out the best stories first, these latter ones take more time, being more perplex and unmanageable. But however I hope soon to tell you that they are quite completed.—From "The Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb," edited by E. V. Lucas.

## Gilbert Stuart

It was the fashion of his time to try to paint great pictures. From this he had the hardihood to separate himself, reaching with a true originality of feeling after what really interested him, the big essentials in the subjects that he studied. Thus he put himself in line with the great painters, shaking himself free from the fads and nostrums of his time, and betaking himself straight to nature. In the story of American art he holds a unique and dignified position.—Charles H. Caffin.

## Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONESTY has always been considered a prerequisite for the discovery of the truth about anything. A judge is selected for his honesty and the unbiased manner in which he weighs the evidence put before him. For justice is founded on honesty and cannot be attained without it. If honesty is so important in the discovery of the truth in matters of common justice, how much more important must it be in finding the truth about God. In explaining to his disciples the parable of the sower and the seed, Jesus said, "But that on the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." He thus showed how essential honesty was for the receiving and keeping of the truth about God and His Kingdom. In the last line of the preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, indicating this same thought of the need for honesty, commits its pages to those seeking the truth honestly, so that evidently those who fail to find Truth in the pages of Science and Health and the Bible have not come up to the standard of honesty demanded by Principle.

Now it is certain that some readers of these books have considered themselves quite honest, and yet have failed to find Truth in their pages, and it is well therefore to show if possible in what way they fail to measure up to the standard of honesty necessary. This lack of honesty is shown by those readers who, after the premise of a proposition is accepted by them, refuse to accept the obvious and logical conclusion of that premise. For instance, almost all readers will admit that God is omnipresent or infinite, and yet some refuse to admit the logical and demonstrated conclusion of Christian Science that all space being filled by Spirit, good, there can be no room for matter or evil, consequently matter or evil is unreal and can only have a supposititious existence as a mortal belief.

Or again, after admitting that God is omnipotent, that is, the only power, they refuse to accept the logical conclusion that matter or evil has no power; or, after admitting that God is omniscient or all true knowledge, they reject the logical conclusion that there can be no material science or knowledge of evil, the opposite of God. Of course the reason why these readers cannot bring themselves to accept those conclusions is because their physical senses persuade them otherwise, whispering continually that matter and evil are very real indeed. This, however, is no excuse for rejecting an intelligent proposition, as all human progress has been brought about by denying the whispering of physical sense that "it cannot be done," and thus making it possible to accomplish that which before seemed impossible. There is still less excuse, now that Mrs. Eddy and the students of her writings have actually proved that the spiritual understanding of the allness of God and the nothingness of evil causes evil in all its forms to disappear, and these proofs are going on daily.

When, therefore, the thought is honest enough to admit the fundamental statements of Christian Science, although it may not then be apparent how they are to be demonstrated, the student is soon given an opportunity of applying the understanding of the allness of God to one of his problems. If he is earnest and faithful, he is soon convinced by demonstration of the truth of Christian Science, thus increasing his faith in and understanding of God. For no matter how small the demonstration may seem to be, the student at once sees by this proof that all things are possible to God, and that, in proportion to his understanding of God, he must be freed from error. Mrs. Eddy explains this clearly, in her own case, on page 108 of Science and Health: "My conclusions were reached by allowing the evidence of this revelation to multiply with mathematical certainty and the lesser demonstration to prove the greater, as the product of three multiplied by three, equalling nine, proves conclusively that three times three duodecillions must be nine duodecillions,—not a fraction more, not a less."

In order to be sufficiently honest to accept the truth of being it may be that every one of a man's preconceived opinions of God and His universe and man must be discarded, and this is the trouble with mortal mind, for rather than give up these erroneous views which it calls its own, it denies the logic of Truth which is unanswerable, and thus uncovers its dishonesty. One might as well refuse to do business with a man because he looked differently, or was of a different age from what was preconceived about him. In building a small house it may seem to be immaterial whether a little dishonesty creeps into the construction of the foundations, or whether the walls are not quite plumb, but if the building is very high and heavy both these considerations are very important, for what is called a skyscraper might readily fall before it was completed if the foundation were not sound or if the walls were not vertical. In fact the law of gravity makes very exact demands on the builder for honesty and uprightness. In the same way, in building consciousness, the law of God, divine Principle, makes very exact demands; and so soon as one accepts the truth as taught in Christian Science these demands require the removal of all that is unlike God, and here honesty is required, for after one sees that any habit of thought is not in line with Principle it

needs a good and honest heart to face the fact and remove the undesirable habit so that the building may have an honest foundation. These demands of Principle are like the demands of the plumb line to the builder, and in the book of Amos we find, "Then said the Lord, Behold, I will set a plumbline in the midst of my people Israel." So all spiritual building that is not in line with Principle will be overturned, and the student of Christian Science who strays from Principle to person must see his false cherished ideas upset and begin his building on a surer foundation, on the foundation of Christ. In this connection Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 99): "Science is absolute and final. It is revolutionary in its very nature; for it upsets all that is not upright." And again (Science and Health, p. 446): "In the Science of Mind-healing, it is imperative to be honest, for victory rests on the side of immutable right." Moreover, as the author points out on page 453 of Science and Health, "Honesty is spiritual power."

## Reply to an Imaginary Invitation

What should I go to Greece for  
When I have got mine here?—  
Bursts of sunny cloud smothering  
Across skies combed and clear,  
Sunshine falling and fading  
Now far off, now near.

The gay young beech, the sycamore,  
Rather yellow than green,  
And the deep wind pouring  
All their leaves between,  
What more dare I require?  
What better might-have-been?

There's a long slope seaward  
Over which the wind flows,  
There is young green corn springing  
And over its sheen goes  
One glossy rook sedately walking  
Turning out his toes.

The cliff-top dips suddenly  
And below on the broad sands  
A girl in a white fluttering dress  
Runs and halts and stands  
Shouting at a boy on a galloping cart-horse  
And clapping her hands.

Further out past the breakers'  
Bright welter and clash,  
Three jolly bathers  
Struggle and splash  
And the sea toward th' horizon is  
One glitter, one flash.

If I shut my eyes I see—redness,  
If I open—blue and clear,  
If forward—sea, bathers, cliff-top,  
If back—gray trees near.  
What should I go to Greece for  
When I have got mine here?

—Robert Nichols.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Fear, Concessions, and a Moral

It is really about time that some prominent European statesman began to realize that the world is living in the twentieth century; and that however difficult it may be for public opinion to make itself felt, nevertheless the conscience of mankind is beginning to rebel against the tendency of the political drifters to permit evil-doers, purely for reasons of expediency, to escape the consequences of their acts. To descend from generalities to particulars, it is, in short, about time that a voice was raised against the growing tendency to overlook the iniquities of the unspeakable Turk, in the interests of political opportunism.

What Mr. Gladstone did for the Neapolitan prisoners, that it is about time, some person did for the remnant of Armenia; what, again, Mr. Gladstone did, when "forgetting Homer and the Pope," he plunged into the Bulgarian crusade, it is time some one did to rescue the Greek peoples of the Near East from the murderous attentions of the Turk. All the brave words of the politicians, for it is impossible to call them statesmen, who thundered against the hideous deportations of the Armenians and the horrible massacres of the Greeks, are oozing away today in a half panic-stricken fear of stirring up the passions of Muhammadanism. It is true that there are those who see in this changed attitude toward Turkey the influence, not of any respect for Muhammadanism but of an interest in the concession market. But for the moment this charge may be set aside, as one to which the defendants would plead not guilty, and instead there may be accepted the charge, to which they are all pleading guilty, of a respect for the religious prejudices of Islam. Such a miserable plea may as well be at once stripped of its excuses. Islam, as represented by the Caliphate in Constantinople, did not hesitate, in the crisis of Armageddon, to raise the green flag, to put on the green turban, and to summon all the ferocity and fanaticism of religion to an attack upon Christianity. Islam, as represented by Enver and Talaat, did not hesitate to commit atrocities, the equal of which the world has probably never seen. Yet so short and so convenient are political memories, that the long columns of unfortunate Armenians, tramping into the desert, fed on grass and left to fall by the roadside, or, worse still, branded with the mark of a slave and sold into nameless tortures in the harem and the camp, so that death itself was a veritable release and blessing, are all forgotten, or if not forgotten, at any rate placed upon one side.

Statesmen, or is it politicians? who are preparing to try the Kaiser and his generals, seem to have forgotten Enver and Talaat, and if the names of those two blood-stained culprits are mentioned, explain that there is no knowing what may follow the stirring up of Islam. Now anybody who knows anything at all about Islam knows, perfectly well, that nothing will follow the stirring up of Islam, and this for the all-powerful reason that the punishment of murder, and much worse than murder, does not stir up nations. What stirs up nations, and eastern nations above all others, is the evidence of a hesitation to grapple with wrongdoing, and to show that right is always stronger than might. Already the leaders of the Young Turk Party are beginning to reestablish their grasp in Constantinople. Already the great game of bluff has again begun, and the leaders of Islam are waiting to see whether the threats of Talaat's political intrigues in Moscow, and of Enver's military conspiracy in Asia Minor, are going to impose upon European statesmen sufficiently, to make them forget all their heroics, and to reduce their thunders to the fury of those of the stage. If there is the slightest hesitation, the successors of the Butcher of Adana will be recrowned on the shambles, and the leaders of the great powers in Europe will stand discredited before humanity.

The simple fact is that it is difficult to take seriously the defenders of Islam. One statesman, whose reputation is admitted throughout Europe, has written to the London office of this paper, denouncing the readiness with which the politicians are accepting "the noisy demonstrations of a few persons professing to represent Muhammadan opinion." One hour of John Lawrence, of Herbert Edwardes, or of John Nicholson, would teach the gentlemen in London and Paris, who are today shrinking from offending Muhammadan opinion, that the way to earn Muhammadan respect is by strength in doing right, and not by weakness in listening to bluster. It was not by any shadow of weakness that John Lawrence pacified the Punjab, that Herbert Edwardes reduced the Valley of Four Hundred Forts, or that the fakirs of the North West Frontier learned to reverence John Nicholson. If the responsible authorities in London and Paris want trouble on the North West Frontier or amongst the hills of Morocco, they cannot do better than allow the news to spread through Islam that they have been afraid to deal sternly with the men who drove the Armenians into the desert, and carried massacre and rapine into the villages of the Greeks. "To allow a few Indian Muhammadans," says the statesman whose letter has already been referred to, "to claim immunity for the detestable government that perpetrated the hideous massacres of 1915, would expose England to the charge of timidity, the most injurious charge that can be brought in the East against any government."

There is the true estimate of eastern psychology, and any man who knows the A B C of Indian politics, from the invasion of Baber and the Mughals down to the present moment, knows that the greatest of the Mughal emperors built his power on this very fact, just as this fact has been the foundation of the British raj, from the day Clive sat on a stool, in the office of John Company, in Calcutta, down to the day when the Indian princes gathered to support the King, on the battlefields in Flanders. What is necessary is that somebody in London and Paris should realize the fact, insisted upon, to quote

once more from the letter of the statesman referred to, that "The Turk is not fit to govern any Christians anywhere, and should have been dealt with much more severely." When the politicians in Paris gain courage enough to realize that they will be quite safe in doing right, then the Armenian may look forward to a future without a knife at his throat, and the Greek Christians to a tomorrow spent under their own flag, and under the protection of the government in Athens, as they are absolutely entitled to by the common dictates of justice.

The treaty about to be negotiated in Paris will either bring peace to the Near East or build a mine under the foundations of the new settlement. If the safety of Armenia is secured as an autonomous state, if right is done to Greece in Thrace and in Epirus, in the islands and on the littoral of Asia Minor, then there may be peace in the future. But if one European power is to grab the islands and to stretch forth its hand in Epirus, if the iniquitous government in Constantinople is to be permitted to keep its fingers on the throat of Thrace and to tread the Greek cities of Asia under its foot, whilst pointing a knife at the heart of Armenia, then there will assuredly be another explosion in the Near East, and all because the politicians in Paris are alarmed over something which Islam will never do, and afraid that, if they act in accordance with Principle, dreadful consequences may somewhere be manifested.

### Loyalty to Democratic Standards

Nothing is easier than to blame others if anything is wrong, or to leave the task to others if something a little exacting needs to be done. This is proverbially true with respect to the duties of citizenship, and in the least backward democracies, notwithstanding all national foundations have been shaken during the war, it is still a common thing for citizens to regard the civic error or obligation as that of "the other fellow." Even the larger responsibilities which legislators are supposed to bear, as far as the ordinary person can discern, awaken, in the United States, too few lawmakers to a full sense of duty toward humanity, whether at home or abroad. With all the deep and vital lessons of the war apparently less effective than might be expected, and with public schools weakened and, in scores of communities, closed for lack of teachers, the ordinarily patriotic American finds himself wondering what will arouse the nation to grapple with the problems of today, and to see that the children are properly educated to cope with the questions of tomorrow.

In these circumstances especial interest, naturally and properly, attaches to those who took part in the war. They have undergone tests, they have been awakened, presumably they care what is done in their home democracy, and for its future. The veterans of the Civil War dominated the public affairs of the nation for a generation. But it was more than half a century ago that their potent political influence began, and the elements of the population, and therefore of the recently disbanded army, are very different from those of the sixties. So, when it developed that the demobilized millions of American soldiers and sailors were to be united in a permanent organization, persons concerned for the welfare of the United States began to ask themselves how these active, forceful young men would exercise the immense power likely to be wielded by so great a union as theirs promised to be. Would they be steady? This was one of the first questions. "There has not yet been very much to show how they will make their influence felt in the affairs of the nation, but what there has been is mainly of the sort to give assurance. The few dignified public utterances of the man they have placed at their head have the right ring. It is evidently his purpose to build the mighty structure of the American Legion on broad lines and on a high plane. The importance of so doing is clearly beyond estimation, for this body of young men represents no section of the nation, but the entire Republic, ethnologically and geographically. Thus it should prove to be a tremendous force for promoting better acquaintance among the varied groups of citizens, a good understanding, and so unity, and right action. Indeed much is to be confidently expected from the new war veterans.

And what of the other millions of citizens? Perhaps they have had less in their experience to awaken them to the needs of the time than have the men who have been actually in the war, but there would seem to be enough, both of promise of progress and of cause for precaution, to interest any fairly intelligent member of a democracy. The entry, this new year, of women as a great factor in national political affairs, and the advent of national constitutional prohibition, to mention nothing else, ought to inspire every well-meaning possessor of a vote to useful participation in the government of his country. As for the other side of the picture, much is heard, and ought to be heard, about the more striking manifestations of ignorance, misconception, and disloyalty, and of their possible remedy. There is, however, just as much need of reform among the idly neglectful, and among the well-dressed, comparatively well-mannered, and wholly selfish means, impair the integrity of individuals and pervert the machinery of government. A citizen who seeks to combat the corruption of which he sees evidence in the United States has recently said truly: "The foe who fights democracy in the open is not the most dangerous, but the one who works in the dark and, by means of dishonesty and bribery, makes of democracy a farce and a sham. If the people of wealth do not stop debauching democracy they will have little ground to stand on in denouncing those who are trying to overthrow or destroy the government in more open ways."

### The Milner Commission at Work

There is much virtue in the accomplished fact. For several weeks before the Milner Commission arrived in Egypt, the Egyptian extremists were loud in their declarations of the terrible things they were going to do in order to render the work of the commission futile. A nation-wide strike and a general boycott of British goods, together with all manner of disturbances,

were to make the arrival of the commission a fiasco, and thus discredit it at the outset; whilst the efforts of the commission were to be met on all hands only by resistance, both passive and active.

Well, the commission has arrived. The nation-wide strike and the general boycott have both alike failed to materialize; whilst the commission, for more than a fortnight now, has been most energetically and successfully at work sorting out the great accumulation of material which it found awaiting its arrival, and investigating the administrative methods of the various government departments. Lord Milner, moreover, by an act of rare statesmanship, has almost disarmed criticism by the exceptionally frank way in which he is going about his work. He has lost no time in dissipating any idea that might be fostered by extremists that the commission is, in any sense of the word, punitive. He has, in fact, placed the commission before the Egyptian people as a great court of appeal for the Egyptians themselves. It had been sent out, he declared, in a recent statement, to reconcile the Egyptian aspirations with the interests of Great Britain and the other nations. The commission, he maintained, wished to put an end to existing friction, and he invited all Egyptians, whether as representatives or as individuals, to approach freely and express their opinions. Given good will, he was convinced that the objects on both sides were attainable.

The effect of all this has already been most marked. On all hands there is noticeable a steady breaking down of that suspicion with which the native had been induced to view the commission, whilst in the place of that feeling there is growing up, even in the ranks of the Nationalists themselves, a conviction that if they persist in the boycott which they have proclaimed against the commission, as far as information is concerned, they may find themselves seriously discredited, even amongst their own followers. The latest dispatches from Cairo tell of an increasing number of Egyptians having interviews with individual members of the commission. For the present, such interviews are secret and unofficial; nevertheless, they represent a change of front on the part of many well-informed Egyptians toward the commission, the importance of which cannot well be overestimated.

The most welcome feature of the whole matter is, of course, that the Milner Commission itself seems to be fully awake to the importance of its task. It is very far indeed from regarding itself as merely a means of tiding the British authorities in Egypt over a difficult period. The affairs of Egypt have reached a very decided stage, a stage in which great and far-reaching changes, conceived on the broad lines of far-seeing statesmanship, are necessary if the "flood" is to be taken advantage of, and the tide to lead on to fortune. The commission apparently recognizes this quite clearly, and, this being so, the next few months may well see a great change for the better in the affairs of Egypt.

### The Ozarks Reclaimed

CERTAINLY there is no more delightful spot in all the vast territory of the middle west in the United States than that embraced in what is known as the Ozark region, in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. Those who have learned to know this picturesque mountainous expanse, with its hundreds of swiftly-running brooks, its resplendent foliage, and its rugged hills and towering mountains, blue in the haze of incomparable summer afternoons and blue-gray twilights, are not at all hesitant in asserting that even New England can rightfully claim no superiority when the natural beauties of the southern playground are compared with the Berkshires, the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, or the vast wooded hills and dales of Maine. Any argument attempted by the easterner who might seek to convince the partisan of the south would be futile, largely because of the still unexplored possibilities and resources, if they may be so called, of the Ozarks. Unnumbered square miles of that great territory have hardly been surveyed, and still remain quite unexplored. It is always difficult to argue against possibilities.

In the more populous sections of Missouri and Arkansas the Ozark region has always been regarded as "back country." Parts of it have been, and remain, inaccessible to railroads, and naturally partake of the characteristics of countries seldom reached by travelers, and in which little heed is paid to current happenings. The war, because of its effect upon the people of all sections, no matter how remote, caused a more general awakening in the Ozarks than had been experienced since the Civil War, when the contending forces of the North and South met in actual conflict in the Border State. But it is, it seems, an aftermath of the recent war that is working the great change in the hill country, which promises, not only its industrial and social reclamation, but its redemption and rejuvenation. Opie Read, the novelist, has given to the world as faithful a picture of the Ozarks and the people of the hill country of Missouri and Arkansas as Charles Egbert Craddock, his versatile contemporary, has given of the sections and peoples of the mountain country farther to the east and south. The people of the more progressive sections, particularly of the Ozark country, have not been willing that Mr. Read's appraisal of the people of their section as a whole should be accepted, because of a possible wrong impression that might be gained. Their contention, like similar protests, was too general, perhaps, to permit of it being considered on its merits, and the indictment, if it may be so termed, still stands.

But now, it appears, circumstance, in the concrete form of a national prohibition law, is doing for the Ozark region and its people what the demands of society for intensification in industry, progressiveness in agriculture, state pride, the abolition of illiteracy, and, in fact, a broader Americanism, have heretofore failed to accomplish. Schools are displacing illicit stills, triangular, rail-fenced corn and rye patches are being transformed into broad fields, mountain valleys are being used for pastures, where flocks and herds find an abundance of grass and forage, and the lawless elements, long a menace to those who sought to enforce state and national regulations, are yielding willingly to the power of the gov-

ernment of which they have come to realize themselves a component part.

The transformation, under present economic conditions, will, no doubt, be easily wrought, and quickly. The motor-driven truck will make easily accessible those sections of the hill country which it is apparently impossible to reach by steam railways, and the markets of the world will absorb readily the products of the prolific soil, peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruits and vegetables, poultry and corn. The tourists of a decade hence, who shall go into the Ozark country to write a brief for Opie Read, in defense, perhaps, of that writer's characterization of the members of the "Jucklin" family, will quite likely find it somewhat difficult to fortify his side of the case. Progress of the kind which is just now making its appearance in the hills of Missouri and Arkansas is not conducive to the perpetuation of the "Jucklin" type. The schoolhouse in the Ozarks bids fair to accomplish what it accomplished in the backwoods of Indiana, a generation ago. Edward Eggleston found, for his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and for his "End of the World," in Bud Means, Shockey, and the rest, real or imaginary characters not greatly dissimilar to those portrayed by the writers of a later day who have dealt with the people of a region which has been, but which is no longer, remote.

### Notes and Comments

It is hardly surprising that the increasing number of vessels using the purse seine, and taking their catch in large and miscellaneous quantity, is regarded with dislike and apprehension by the fishermen who have been fishing the waters off the coast of Lower California and needing no purse seines to supply the markets of San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. There are now twenty-five or more purse seiners, and between thirty and forty ordinary fishing vessels in operation; and the "fisherman of the old school" regards the later method as nothing more nor less than a slow process of spoiling the fishing grounds. The argument comes naturally enough with the purse seiners, for it is no new idea that miscellaneous gathering in the finny population with great nets is unwise as well as unsportsmanlike.

#### AT HUDSON BAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At Hudson Bay; real romance floods the phrase. While Fancy sweeps us far through colored days To that white wilderness in Northern snows, Past ancient trading posts where ever flows The thrilling traffic and where red blood plays For splendid stakes afar in Youth's white blaze— Northward the star of dear adventure goes At Hudson Bay.

Hunter and trapper fade where daylight gray's Out on the far horizon, there estrays Ever the valiant scornful soft repose, Instead the crunching of Mackenzie's floss Drifts through their dreams across the camp fire's haze— At Hudson Bay.

COMPARING the recent automobile show in London with its predecessors, one striking difference is found in the noticeable decrease in the number of visitors who came simply as sightseers, for, although some 35,000 persons passed through the Olympia turnstiles during the first day, comparatively few seemed to be there without some direct interest in motors and motoring. The atmosphere of the exhibit was serious with the seriousness of persons who already own or expect soon to own automobiles, and one might remark that this state of mind, wherever one meets it, is very serious indeed. Some were perhaps even more serious because the admitted weakness of the exhibition was that it showed no development of a practical cheap English car, nor did it reveal that much had been accomplished toward reducing weight and therefore reducing running expense. That the sight-seeing element should everywhere diminish at motor shows is, however, natural, for, unless there is the thought of owning and operating one, motor vehicles have ceased to be much of a "sight."

DOUBTLESS the annual show of the Boston Cat Club will not lack for entries. Whereas another community might in its tastes run more to dogs or hens, no true Boston household is complete without its cat. An interesting phase it is indeed of New England seditiousness. For the cat which is settled in the most comfortable place by the fire not only has not paid much attention to the more stirring things of some remote frontier fence, but does not wish to be unnecessarily disturbed into doing so.

NO TIME has been lost by the Chinese in sending, as soon as transport conditions permitted, students to the university cities of the West. The Sorbonne is engaged in receiving and welcoming a delegation of Chinese students from the Franco-Chinese School at Peking. The fact that there are two Chinese women among this batch of scholars proves the rapidity with which progressive ideas are being accepted and acted upon in China. The fact is, the country has great traditions of feminine scholarship from which to draw inspiration for present-day emancipation. A certain ancient painting of a Chinese lady historian writing her scroll to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, bears witness to the learning, combined with such grace and dignity, of the women of ancient China.

JOHN BRIGHT's notes for a speech were written on a visiting card. Lord Asquith is the authority for this statement, but it does not appear quite to harmonize with Bright's recorded practice of using several half-sheets in the case of important speeches. He certainly was not dependent on his notes, however, being always able to repeat verbatim any of the sentences which, owing to the applause which greeted them, had been inaudible to the press. On one occasion the wind played havoc with his half-sheets, which he had laid on his top hat. But he picked them up, sorted them unconcernedly, and went on.